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QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF
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Volume 16

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The Chester A. Arthur Papers

THE HOURS of Garfield's life are numbered. . . . The people are bowed in grief; but—do you realize it?—not so much because he is dying, as because *you* are his successor. What President ever entered office under circumstances so sad!" So wrote Julia I. Sand, author of two dozen frank letters to the twenty-first Chief Executive, Chester A. Arthur. "But making a man President," she continued, "can change him! Great emergencies awaken generous traits that have lain dormant half a life." (1)*

President Arthur in many respects is the least known of the 33 men who have held the office. He must bear the blame for his own obscurity, since a man is known in the weighing of the evidence by what others can deduce from the written records that remain when he is gone. The best evidence found shows that the ex-President, on the very day before he died in 1886, ordered the burning of three large garbage bins containing what must have been the great bulk of his personal papers. (2) Some would jump to the rash conclusion that Arthur had some dastardly deeds to hide by this destruction. Some who read the biography of George F. Howe and the documents now in the Library of Congress will, while regretting his act, conclude that the reticence of a gentleman was the true reason. Mr. Howe's effort, incidentally, is the more remarkable when we realize the limited number of original sources available to him. (3).

*Notes referred to by italicized numbers in the text will be found at the end of this paper, on p. 121-22.

How different a situation is this lack of documentation than obtains with the extensive records of nearly every other of the 23 Presidential collections in the Library: those of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Lincoln, Wilson, and the others.

The efforts to find the Arthur papers for the "Presidential Row" in the Manuscript Division's stacks began in 1910, when Gaillard Hunt, then chief of the Division, first inquired after the President's descendants. (4) The efforts ended in the summer of 1958, when David C. Mearns, present chief of the Division, took steps to acquire all of the known surviving Arthur documents.

Until 1925, the Arthur quest yielded scant information and fewer than a dozen documents. A newspaper story published weeks earlier prompted Mrs. Louise Reed Mitchell, of Washington, to inform the Library that she was in possession of some of President Arthur's papers. These documents presumably had been inherited from her father, J. C. Reed, sometime secretary to the President. The sincere affection and regard in which Arthur held Reed is shown, for example, in a letter written to Walter Q. Gresham in August 1886, as well as by Arthur's selection of Reed as the bearer of a personal invitation to President-elect Cleveland and for other special commissions. (5)

To the materials acquired from Mrs. Mitchell was added a statement by C. M. Hendley, who had been Executive Clerk in the Arthur administration. Mr. Hendley dictated a three-page commentary on his recollections of the President he had

known 40 years earlier. The work-habits of Arthur and his alleged refusal to let old friends call him "Chet" after he became Chief Executive were touched on by Hendley. Elihu Root, the last surviving intimate of the President, discounted the value of Hendley's statement, pointing out that a few intimates called him "Chester" and that all others called him "Mr. Arthur" or "General Arthur." But Mr. Root could not lead to new materials.

The inquiries continued. Robert Todd Lincoln had no information. At length, in 1938, the President's grandson deposited 90 documents in the Library of Congress. Mr. Chester A. Arthur III retained ownership of these materials but generously permitted extensive use of them. There the matter rested until in 1958 he arranged to send some 470 more documents. A brief and amicable negotiation soon transferred title to the total of about 560 papers to the Library. Annotations made by the son and the grandson of the President enhance their value.

A happy coincidence also brought from a generous friend of the Library, Mr. Charles E. Feinberg of Detroit, at almost the same time, 12 letters written by young Chester Arthur. A few other items, originals and photocopies, have been added and others may be received in the future. But these are the Arthur papers which must form the core of every future study of the twenty-first President.

Who was Julia Sand? (6) What right had she to write more than a score of frank, almost intimate letters to a President she had not even met? Why did the President spare these letters? Did they affect him in significant ways? The reader will not find definitive answers to these questions in these pages. An article about Miss Sand and the President and perhaps all her letters as edited documents must appear elsewhere. We can suggest that Miss Sand was a lady of middle age, of

means, culture, and background, who was equally at home in Newport, Long Branch, Saratoga, New York, and other fashionable places. Her health in the 1880's was fragile. Once she wrote of herself as a "poor little woman, who has always been the youngest of her family, who, consequently, if she lives to be fifty, will always be treated like a child—who would have no comfort in life if she could not occasionally scold some very big man!" (7) She suggested a meeting on one of his New York trips, but the President disappointed her. (8) At least once he did call on Miss Sand. (9)

Her letters surely represented a startling variation from the usual burden of a President's mail: job-hunters, office-seekers, those asking personal and political favors, persons with complaints and grievances. Miss Sand asked nothing for herself. She called for the best in him, partly for his own sake but mostly for the sake of his country. He read the letters, he saved them, and it seems likely that he was influenced by them.

When President Garfield lay dead after long, terrible weeks, Miss Sand wrote: "You are a better & nobler man . . . [because of] the manner in which you have borne yourself through this long, hard ordeal." (10) A few weeks later: "What a splendid Henry V. you are making!" (11) But she mixed praise, scolding, appeals, and cajolery. Lincoln's example was suggested: "Do you remember what sort of a man Lincoln was in '60 & what in '65? He was alive in every fibre—he grew from day to day—if he made a mistake once, he never repeated it—he was a larger man in heart & soul & mind, when he died, than he was when he first came into office. I believe you have some of that power of growth in you."

"If Mr. McV [MacVeagh] thinks he is doing a grand thing in resigning, he is mistaken—he is doing a small one. . . . Just

now it looks as if you were trying pretty hard to do your duty, & he was not trying at all," she added.

Another time she began; "Well, are you sufficiently refreshed now, to be found fault with?" (12) Once again she exhorted: "It requires about three times as much vitality to run the brain properly as to run all the rest of the body . . . If a matter is to be dealt with conscientiously, it means that you must read & write, talk & listen, weigh the evidence on this side & on that. Yes, it is very troublesome—but then some things are worth the trouble." (13)

Poor Miss Sand! Her long, thought-provoked, and thought-provoking letters might be very great literature were they not so discursive. Three rambling pages reduced to three sentences or three short paragraphs would be quotable indeed. Yet, as every good letter-writer should, she wrote to a specific person for specific purposes. Had she written more for us she had written less to the President.

Her first letter is almost pure inspiration: "If there is a spark of true nobility in you, now is the occasion to let it shine. Faith in your better nature forces me to write to you—but not to beg you to resign. Do what is more difficult & more brave. Reform! It is not the proof of highest goodness never to have done wrong—but it is a proof of it, sometime in ones career, to pause & ponder, to recognize the evil, to turn resolutely against it. . . ." His name was now on the annals of history, she continued. "You cannot slink back into obscurity, if you would. A hundred years hence, school boys will recite your name in the list of Presidents & tell of your administration. And what shall posterity say? It is for you to choose. . . ." (14)

In 1882 she wrote: "Do not, at the last moment, do anything weak in the Star Route cases. . . . If you must suffer, by all means suffer for the sake of truth &

justice. What we suffer for wrong, degrades us—what we suffer for right, gives us strength." (15)

At one point she asked permission to paint his portrait in watercolors. In the long letter of August 24, 1882, after the President had called on her and her family, she observed that the "Presidency puts a man terribly to the test. If he is commonplace, it kills him." Rather acidly she asked if "Hayes will ever be heard of again—unless at a Sunday-School festival?" She assured Arthur that he had "done better than friend or foe expected" in his first year as President.

Intriguing as the Julia Sand correspondence may be, there is more in the Arthur papers. Of the documents earlier than 1878, the most interesting are certainly the letters written by young Arthur to friends in the 1850's. In these letters, which Mr. Feinberg has presented, Chester Arthur signed himself "Zack." (The nickname did not apparently survive for long.) They reveal a warm-hearted, sentimental young man writing of the dreams and hopes every 20-year-old has—or should have. The letter written from St. Joseph, Mo., to Nell Herndon (who became Mrs. Arthur) is—if we may intrude on the privacy of those long gone—an eminently satisfactory love-letter. (16)

The earliest document is a statement of the naturalization of his father, William Arthur. (17) Inexplicably, there is a letter written by ex-President Millard Fillmore on September 5, 1864, stating that he will vote for George B. McClellan but that he is taking no active part in the political campaign. The letter is addressed to a committee which does not include Arthur.

The letter of July 11, 1878, from President Rutherford B. Hayes, dismissing Arthur from the post of Collector of Customs at New York, is in the collection. The loss of that office catapulted Arthur

into wide public notice and certainly contributed to his nomination for the Vice Presidency. Katharine Chase Sprague, daughter of the late Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase and wife of a prominent Rhode Island official, William Sprague, wrote several letters. In one, dated January 10, 1881, she went on at length about Senator Roscoe Conkling and other prominent Republican politicians. James A. Garfield wrote a long letter (September 25, 1880) in the midst of the Presidential campaign.

The relationship of ex-President Ulysses S. Grant and Arthur seems to have been quite amicable. Grant's letters were usually written to introduce a man to the President or to suggest a nominee for an appointive post. He introduced Governor Theodore F. Randolph of New Jersey on one occasion, and he suggested John Jacob Astor as Secretary of the Treasury on another. (18) Grant's letter of November 22, 1882, discussing financial policy, was an exception to the rule.

Frederick Dent Grant made known his wish to be appointed Governor of Montana. Arthur offered to appoint him Assistant Quartermaster General but this was declined. (19)

And among documents of greater importance is the order to admit Master Alan Arthur to the Capitol and the Senate Chamber on March 4, 1881. George Bancroft, the historian and former cabinet officer and Minister to Great Britain, invited the Vice President to dinner in April. (20) The furious political wars of youth were long past, and the great historian collected dinner guests among the prominent of the latter days.

Chester Arthur faced a succession of difficult problems, as his surviving papers demonstrate. The Star Route postal scandals had to be prosecuted. Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, so deeply involved in those difficulties, pleaded his own case in writing on at least three occasions. Wayne

MacVeagh, who might have been a bulwark in the Arthur Cabinet, could be persuaded to remain in his post of Attorney General for only a few weeks. The draft of the President's letter, persuasive and partially successful, is among the papers. (21) So, too, are letters of Charles J. Folger, Edwin D. Morgan (who declined a Cabinet post), James G. Blaine and Mrs. Blaine, Samuel J. Kirkwood, Benjamin H. Brewster, Frank Hatton, Thomas L. James, and Henry M. Teller.

Robert Todd Lincoln, who served as Secretary of War from 1881 to 1885, is represented by a single letter in the Arthur papers. He wrote concerning the possible reassignment of an officer who was dissatisfied with his remote station in the West.

Others represented in the correspondence include John Greenleaf Whittier, John A. Logan, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, Elihu Root, Thomas C. Platt, Horace Porter, John M. Schofield, and George F. Edmunds.

The assassin's bullet which finally claimed Garfield's life ushered in a time of grieving for a whole Nation. For the Vice President it brought a particularly trying period. At the end of nearly three months Garfield died near the New Jersey shore. Arthur was in New York at that time. His young friend, Elihu Root, sought an official who could administer the oath, a duty he again had to perform 20 years later when Theodore Roosevelt became President. Charles Guiteau, the assassin, had to be dealt with by the local authorities, and was brought to trial in Washington. A letter he wrote to Arthur (22) is found with others written on his behalf by George Scoville, defense attorney, and Wendell Phillips. Arthur declined to accept a subpoena, but answered in writing a set of questions. (23) Guiteau seemed actually to believe the jury might acquit him of the charge of murder. A certain Miss Chevallier, "whose life is devoted to

the amelioration of penal legislation," sought to intervene in Guiteau's behalf. Wendell Phillips called Guiteau a "miserable wretch, not fit to live & certainly less fit to die." (24)

The rebuilding of the Cabinet took time, energy, and thought. Secretary of State Blaine resigned in December 1881. President Arthur selected Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, to succeed Blaine. The half-dozen letters written by Frelinghuysen have a special interest, since his papers seem to have disappeared from the face of the earth. Former Governor Edwin D. Morgan wrote frankly about Cabinet appointments. (25) Thurlow Weed expressed disappointment and annoyance at Morgan's declination of the Treasury post. (26)

Frances E. Willard, the temperance advocate, wrote relative to the portrait of Mrs. Hayes which President Garfield had told her would hang in the East Room. The new President's enthusiastic refurbishing of the White House did not spare the ornate frame of the portrait. (27)

William Walter Phelps, Minister to Austria-Hungary and a strong Blaine supporter, suggested as his successor a man who "has some of the gentle ways of social life in him." (28) There was little for the minister to do in Vienna but to make friends. He said also: "Can't you put Blaine & Conkling into the same cabinet & make them work together?"

Senator Roscoe Conkling, of New York, wrote several letters, usually on matters of political interest. In one, dated February 6, 1879, the Senator discussed the investigation of Arthur's conduct as Collector. "Your whole bearing was admirable," he wrote, adding: "I said none of the gross & foolish things ascribed to me by the N.Y. Times, & other truthless virulent prints." David J. Brewer, of Kansas, thanked Arthur for an appointment as a circuit court judge (29); four years later Benja-

min Harrison promoted Brewer to the Supreme Court.

Arthur was invited to witness the joining of the eastern and western portions of the Northern Pacific Railway, but he was unable to accept. (30) In the summer of 1883 he went to Yellowstone Park on a vacation. Reservation Indians presented him with a pony for his daughter Nell. No less a person than General "Phil" Sheridan wrote assurances that the pony "is here in good condition & will be shipped tomorrow by Adams Express to Washington & delivered at the President's stable." Later General Sheridan wrote regarding his promotion. (31)

Another great soldier, William T. Sherman, is best represented in these papers by the press copy of Arthur's announcement concerning the general's retirement in 1884 and Sherman's letter in response to it. The President's statement is grave and formal but moving, and the general's letter shows how touched he was by the President's act. (32)

The President's veto message of July 2, 1884, in the case of "An Act For the relief of Fitz John Porter" is the longest document in Arthur's hand. (*See illustration.*) Porter had been cashiered by a court-martial in 1863 and forbidden to hold any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States because of his action in the Second Battle of Bull Run. The justice of this penalty was long disputed. In 1882 Arthur had removed the penalty which prevented Porter from holding Federal office. The President vetoed the 1884 legislation on two grounds. The act, in his opinion, was specific legislation requiring the Chief Executive to appoint a specific person and consequently was an invasion of the prerogatives of the Executive Department. The second objection was to setting aside the findings of a legally constituted tribunal. The last chapter occurs in the administration of Grover Cleve-

land: Porter was restored to his former rank and placed on the retired list, his name at last cleared of the charge of disobedience to orders under fire.

The President wrote to thank James Gordon Bennett for the "attitude held towards me by your great papers." (*See illustration.*) He had experienced his "share of the ingratitude attendant upon my situation." He declared: "The world is so large and the passions are so varied, that men who move in a small orbit, do not understand the generosity which impels those who stand on the heights of influence." (33)

A small packet of notes recording the preferences of delegates at the Republican convention of 1884 gives mute evidence of the failure of Arthur's supporters to secure his renomination. One of the several Blaine documents is a telegram of June 6 giving "sincere thanks for your cordial assurance."

The campaign of 1884 was one of the liveliest and most dramatic in American history. The President sat this one out in solitary splendor in the White House. In October Cyrus W. Field and others invited Arthur to attend a dinner at Delmonico's in honor of candidate Blaine. (34) This was the "Belshazzar's feast" which contributed to Blaine's defeat.

When the election was over, Governor Cleveland of New York was the winner in an extremely close contest. Arthur sent his trusted friend and former private secretary, J. C. Reed, to Albany to offer the hospitality of the White House to the President-elect and his personal party. (35) Later Arthur asked especially for the company of the party at a White House dinner on March 3, 1885. (36) Cleveland and Arthur subsequently exchanged a few letters, found principally in the Library's Cleveland papers. There is also in those papers a stiffly correct letter of January 12, 1887, from young Chester Alan Arthur,

Jr., on behalf of four old Arthur retainers and friends whose minor Federal posts seemed threatened.

Senator John Sherman toward the end of February wrote of the arrangements made for the inauguration. (37) The President attended the exercises dedicating the Washington Monument. (38) He joined in an effort to persuade Edwin Booth to appear in Washington. (39) The sale of the former President's horses, buggy, and harness, after expenses, yielded a little more than \$700, according to a letter to J. C. Reed dated June 6, 1885. The documentation following the Presidency is scanty except for a rather full record of the funeral arrangements in November 1886.

The number of financial documents in the Arthur papers is noteworthy. It suggests the value the ex-President placed on such records. To the biographer, the social historian, and the chronicler of White House furnishings, the documents will reveal in detail much about how the President lived. A few samples may suffice: A receipt for two paintings of scenes from *Twelfth Night* (November 25, 1873); another for a week's stay at the Cooper House in Cooperstown (August 21, 1876); a receipted bill rendered by the Monmouth House, Spring Lake, N.J. (July 16, 1877); a bill for no fewer than 500 cigars delivered between June 13 and October 23, 1877; a Tiffany receipt for paper and envelopes and for repairing and cleaning a clock or watch (June 1, 1881); the record of the purchase of a silver olive dish and fork from Gorham's (August 1, 1881); and a tailor's bill, in part for "C. A. Jr.," amounting to several hundred dollars (August 20, 1881). Another evidence of Arthur's social life is the invitation received by his New York club, the Union League, to an unpublicized dinner soon after his accession to his high office. (40)

The materials acquired in 1958—some 560 pieces—represent an addition, more

The House of Representatives

After careful consideration of the bill entitled "An Act for the relief of Fitz John Porter" I herewith return it, with my objections, to that House of Congress in which it originated.

Its enacting clause is in terms following: "That the President be & he is hereby authorized to nominate & by & with the advice & consent of the Senate, to appoint Fitz John Porter, late a Major General of the United States volunteers and a brevet Brigadier General & Colonel of the Army, to the position of Colonel in the Army of the United States, of the same grade & rank held by him at the time of his dismissal from the Army by sentence of Court Martial promulgated January 27th 1863 &c. &c."

It is apparent that should this bill become a law, it will create a new office which can be filled by

H. V. Despatch

Aug. 23
1884

My dear Mr. Bennett.

I later the occasion
of your return, to
express my thanks
for the attitude held
towards me by your
great papers.

The world is so large
and the passions are
so varied, that men
who move in a small

orbit
James Gordon Bennett Esq.
Newport, R. I.

orbit, do not understand
the powers that which
impels those who stand
on the heights of
influence. - Besides,
when I experienced my
share of the ingratitudes
attendant upon my
situation, I recognized
in your action and
offer, the old time
chivalry which I
believe to enter largely
into your character!

Accept my
compliments upon
your return, with the
hope

hope that I may find some way to
act as making your opinion ap-
preciable. Believe me always, my
dear Mr. Bennett, with sincere
regard, Very faithfully Yours
Chester A. Bennett.

Letter from Chester A. Arthur to James Gordon Bennett, August 23, 1884, thanking him for his support.

than five times as large as the 100-odd pieces already held. In a number of instances only the White House file envelope is found in the earlier collection while the letter involved is in the new collection. If the Arthur papers now represent the complete surviving documents, save only for items owned by collectors and libraries, it is nevertheless the smallest of the 23 Presidential collections in the Library of Congress. Some dummies referring to Arthur letters elsewhere in the Library's collections, together with copies or photostats of a few others, augment the papers. Friends have added photostats of documents owned in autograph collections or other libraries. As this article was being readied for the press there came the good news that nearly 100 photocopies of Arthur and R. G. Dun letters and related documents would soon be presented by Dun and Bradstreet, the financial house in New York. The photocopies now form part of the Arthur papers. Dun, the company's founder, and Arthur were warm

personal friends. The Library is indebted not only to the firm for its generosity but also to Mr. Owen Sheffield, the historian of the company, who made known the Library's need for photocopies.

Here the story must end save for reference to the program now underway in the Library to microfilm the Arthur papers and those of 22 other Presidents. The Arthur microfilm is scheduled for publication in 1959. An index largely by correspondents will be issued in book form subsequently. When the film and the index are completed, the advice of Thomas Jefferson about historical documents will have been heeded: ". . . let us save what remains: not by vaults and locks, which fence them from the public eye and use, consigning them to the waste of time, but by such a multiplication of copies as shall place them beyond the reach of accident." (41)

FRED SHELLEY

*Head, Presidential Papers Section
Manuscript Division*

NOTES

1. Sand to Arthur, August 27, 1881.
2. Chester A. Arthur III to Thomas P. Martin, April 15, 1938.
3. *Chester A. Arthur, A Quarter-Century of Machine Politics* (New York, 1957), a republication of the biography printed in 1935.
4. Documentation concerning the acquisition of the papers is on file in the Manuscript Division.
5. Original documents in the Gresham and Cleveland papers.
6. She wrote a book entitled *Wahrheit und Dichtung: A psychological Study, Suggested by Certain Chapters in the Life of George Eliot*. By A. P. C. (New York, 1885), which is found in the Library's collections.
7. August 28, 1882.
8. November 8, 1881.
9. August 24, 1882.
10. September 25, 1881.
11. October 27, 1881.
12. August 28, 1882.
13. December 29, 1882.
14. August 27, 1881.
15. August 15, 1882.
16. August 30, 1857.
17. August 31, 1843.
18. January 23, 1882, and October 8, 1881.
19. Grant's letters are dated November 23, 1884, and January 18, 1885.
20. April 21, 1881.
21. November 7, 1881.
22. January 4, 1882.
23. Robert J. Donovan, *The Assassins* (New York, 1955), p. 53.
24. June 1882.
25. August 22 and December 2, 1881.
26. October 25, 1881.
27. July 1 and 21, 1882. See also Bess Furman, *White House Profile* (Indianapolis, 1951), p. 232.
28. September 27, 1881.
29. April 9, 1884.

30. James B. Williams to Arthur, July 26, 1883; Arthur to Henry Willard, July 28, 1883; and O. L. Pruden to Henry M. Teller, July 30, 1883.
31. October 11, 1883, and April 17, 1884.
32. February 8 and 9, 1884.
33. August 23, 1884.
34. Field to Arthur, October 24 and 25, 1884.
35. Arthur to Cleveland, February 18, 1885 (copy).
36. Arthur to Cleveland, February 26, 1885 (copy).
37. Sherman to Arthur, February 24 [?], 1885.
38. Arthur to John Sherman, January 28, 1885 (copy).
39. Arthur to Booth, January 10, 1885 (copy).
40. Hamilton Fish and others to Arthur, December 22, 1881.
41. To Ebenezer Hazard, February 18, 1791, Jefferson papers.

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The Growth of the German-Language Collections

DURING THE 16 YEARS that the Library's acquisitions have been reported in this journal, the continuous increase of German-language materials, split up in the various fields in the collections, has received comparatively little notice. Some outstanding additions to special collections, originating in the orbit of German civilization, have, however, been duly noted. The Rare Book Division has led in announcing priceless "firsts," such as the Fust and Schoeffer Bible of 1462, "the first dated Bible" and "the first book to carry a printer's device" (1)*; the first and only fifteenth-century editions (1477) of both the *Parzifal* and *Titurel* (2) or the *Narrenschiff* (1494 edition) of Sebastian Brant (3). The Music Division appears to come next, having described (4) the Library's copy of the *Achtliederbuch* (1524), following which it announced the acquisition of such manuscripts as Johannes Brahms' *Schicksalslied* (5) and Franz Liszt's *Soirées de Vienne* (6), and a printing of Liszt's little-known composition, *Die Glocken des Strassburger Münsters* (1875) (7).

The Law Library has called attention to newly obtained *consilia* written by German legal writers between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries (8), *Reformationen* such as the Wormser Reformation

of 1498 (9), *Landfrieden* (10), and *Landsordnungen* or *Landrechte* (11).

The second World War resulted in a large growth of the German materials in the Library of Congress, particularly in the Law Library, the Manuscript Division, and the Prints and Photographs Division (12). The Library's resources for the study of the Hitler period are very strong; additions made to the collections of the Prints and Photographs Division alone are estimated at approximately a quarter of a million pieces (13).

Limited groups of German materials were also noted in a report on the history of German literature and criticism (14), in surveys of acquisitions in the fields of philosophy and religion (15), and in a discussion by Paul L. Horecky of "East European studies as reflected in some recent German-language publications" which formed a part of his report on Slavica accessioned in 1954 (16).

During fiscal year 1957-58, a number of unexpected offers brought in valuable additions in particular to the Library's German materials for the periods of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation (sixteenth and seventeenth centuries) and for the history of German Catholicism; to eighteenth-century materials of official and semi-official character; and to the literature of the period of the German Confederation.

*Notes referred to by italicized numbers in the text will be found at the end of this paper, on p. 130.

THE REFORMATION AND COUNTER-REFORMATION

For hundreds of years German history has been influenced and dominated by religious division, to a larger extent than the history of any other European country. Leading figures of Protestantism during the period of the Reformation who are prominently represented in recent acquisitions include Martin Luther, for whom 15 publications were received. Among them were A. W. Hunzinger's *Luthers Neuplatonismus in der Psalmenvorlesung von 1513-1516* (1906); E. Vogelsang's edition of *Unbekannte Fragmente aus Luthers zweiter Psalmenvorlesung 1518* (1940); O. Scheel's *Dokumente zu Luthers Entwicklung (bis 1519)* (1929); K. A. Meissinger's *Der katholische Luther* (1952); K. Eger's *Anschauungen Luthers vom Beruf* (1900); A. von Harnack's *Martin Luther und die Grundlegung der Reformation* (1917); A. von Martin's *Luther in ökumenischer Sicht* (1929); Maarten van Rhijn's *Studien over Luther's rechtvaardigheidsleer* (1921) and *Ritschl en Luther* (1946); W. E. Tentzel's *Historischer Bericht vom Anfang und ersten Fortgang der Reformation Lutheri* (1718); and *Bekenntnisschriften der evangelisch-lutherischen Kirche*, edited by the Deutscher Evangelischer Kirchenausschuss im Gedenkjahr der Augsburger Konfession (1930).

The discussion in the 1880's about the character of the Reformation—which was stimulated by the Catholic historian Johannes Janssen's *Geschichte des deutschen Volkes seit dem Ausgang des Mittelalters* and by the Protestant theologian Wilhelm Bender's speech on the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth, *Reformation and Kirchentum* (Bonn, 1884)—is represented by G. Bossert's *Württemberg und Janssen* (1884) and J. Clüver's *Die Bendersche Lutherrede und ihre Gegner* (1885).

Contemporaries of Luther are also represented in new acquisitions. For his protector, Philipp "Magnanimus," Landgraf von Hessen (1504-67), there is *Die Bildnisse Philipps des Grossmütigen, Festschrift zur Feier seines 400-jährigen Geburtstags* (1905), edited by A. von Drach and G. Könnecke. For Friedrich III, Elector of the Palatinate (1515-76), there is *Friedrich der Fromme, Kurfürst von der Pfalz* (1879); for Philipp Melanchthon (1497-1560), there is W. Benesewicz's *Melanchthoniana, ein Beitrag zur Literaturgeschichte des byzantinischen Rechts in Westeuropa, 1521-1560* (1934); for Martin Butzer (1491-1551), there is W. Pauck's *Das Reich Gottes auf Erden. Utopie und Wirklichkeit. Eine Untersuchung zu Butzers "De regno Christi" und zur englischen Staatskirche des 16. Jahrhunderts* (1928); for Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531), W. Koehler's *Zwingli und Bern* (1928); and for John Calvin (1509-64), G. Anrich's *Strassburg und die Calvinische Kirchenverfassung* (1928).

The Peasant War and the movement of the Schwärmer at Münster, which in our days are being restudied as social, rather than religious movements, are dealt with in F. F. Oechsle's *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Bauernkrieges in den schwäbisch-fränkischen Grenzlanden* (1830); K. A. Hase's *Sebastian Franck von Wörd, der Schwarmgeist* (1869); and H. Gerdes' *Luthers Streit mit den Schwärmern um das rechte Verständnis des Gesetzes Mose* (1955).

Certain episodes or developments of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation periods are the topics of the following monographs (which represent only a fraction of the numerous acquisitions): E. Lind's *Die zweite Protestation von Speyer* (1930); L. von Pastor's *Die kirchlichen Reunionsbestrebungen während der Regierung Karls V.* (1879); J. F. Vierling's

Das Ringen um die letzten dem Katholizismus treuen Klöster Strassburgs (1914); J. Reitzes' *Zur Geschichte der religiösen Wandlung Kaiser Maximilians II.* (1910); and H. Moritz's *Die Wahl Rudolfs II., der Reichstag zu Regensburg (1576) und die Freistellungsbewegung* (1895). The spread of the Protestant movement to Italy, Sweden, and France is reflected in Th. Elze's *Geschichte der protestantischen Bewegungen und der deutschen evangelischen Gemeinde in Venedig* (1883); E. Schieche's *Die Anfänge der deutschen St. Gertrudsgemeinde zu Stockholm im 16. Jahrhundert* (1952); A. Kluckhohn's *Zur Geschichte des angeblichen Bündnisses von Bayonne* (1868), a topic brilliantly taken up again by Erich Marcks in 1889 with *Die Zusammenkunft von Bayonne*; and H. Wuttke's *Zur Vorgeschichte der Bartholomäusnacht* (1879).

Catholic and Protestant leadership in the Thirty Years' War is illustrated by these Wallenstein items: E. H. Zober's *Geschichte der Belagerung Stralsunds durch Wallenstein im Jahre 1628* (1828); F. von Hurter's *Zur Geschichte Wallensteins* (1855); E. Schebek's *Die Lösung der Wallensteinfrage* (1881); H. Hallwich's *Heinrich Matthias Thurn als Zeuge im Prozess Wallenstein* (1883), R. Wapler's *Wallensteins letzte Tage* (1884); and T. Bilek's *Beiträge zur Geschichte Waldsteins* (1886). For Tilly, there is O. Klopp's *Tilly im dreissigjährigen Kriege* (2 vols., 1861); and, for Gustaf Adolf, there is G. Egelhaaf's *Gustav Adolf in Deutschland 1630-1632* (1901).

A late reversal of momentous decisions made by certain Catholic princes during the Reformation period saw the reconversion and return to Catholicism in the eighteenth century by their descendants, described with regard to the ruling houses of Brunswick and Saxony by A. Theiner in *Geschichte der Zurückkehr der regierenden Häuser von Braunschweig und Sachsen in*

den Schoss der katholischen Kirche im 18. Jahrhundert (1843).

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY GERMANY

In King Frederick I's successful challenge of the House of Orange, Prussian claims for Moers and Lingen were pressed in a pamphlet entitled *Disquisitio de jurebus regiae majestatis Borussiae in comitatus Meurssensem et Lingensem cum ratione domini ac proprietatis tum ratione possessionis nec non de foro hujus causae* (1703).

The period of the Seven Years' War is represented by the *Sammlung der neuesten Staats-Schriften zum Behuf der Historie des jetzigen Krieges in Teutschland aus dem Jahr 1756* (1756), consisting of 12 parts and four supplements, and by a Prussian General Staff publication of 1858: *Von Kolin bis Rossbach und Leuthen nach den Cabinets Ordres im kgl. Staats-Archiv*.

P. Wolfert's *Geschichte der Veränderungen des deutschen Reichsstaats* (1789) pictures the Holy Roman Empire just before the beginning of the revolutionary era which spelled its end; while many articles in the *Schleswigsche Journal* (1792-93) reveal the impact of the French Revolution on German publicists.

The acquisition of *Allgemeine historische Bibliothek von Mitgliedern des königlichen Instituts der historischen Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, edited by J. Chr. Gatterer (16 vols., Halle, 1767-71) has added an outstanding example of the work of the famous Göttingen "Historische Schule" of Gatterer, Schloetzer, Meiners, and Spittler to the Library's holdings.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION, 1815-1866

The Library has strengthened its resources for study of the German Confederation by acquiring a number of protocols of the Bund's Military Committee which had been missing in its set. The *Protokolle der Militärcommission der Deutschen*

Bundesversammlung (March 19, 1819, to May 17, 1866) were printed as manuscript. They represent an important source for nineteenth-century German military, constitutional, economic, and social history, but are barely known to and rarely used by historians. (17) A copy has also been obtained of the *Schluss-Acte der über Ausbildung und Befestigung des Deutschen Bundes zu Wien gehaltenen Ministerial-Conferenzen* (1820).

Other publications dealing with the Federation are *Des sociétés secrètes en Allemagne et en d'autres contrées; de la secte des illuminés, du tribunal secret, de l'assassinat de Kotzebue, etc.* (1819) and part 1 of *Diplomatisches Archiv für die Deutschen Bundesstaaten, grösstentheils nach offenen Quellen* (1846). The internal history of members of the German Confederation is represented by writings on Prussia, Württemberg, Brunswick, and the Free City of Hamburg and the Hanseatic City of Bremen.

In the field of Prussian history, one finds three writings on the Prussian City Charter: P. Clauswitz's *Die Städteordnung von 1808 und die Stadt Berlin* (1908); J. D. F. Rumpf's *Die Preussische Strädteordnung* (1830); and *Die Städte-Ordnung für die sechs östlichen Provinzen der Preussischen Monarchie vom 30. Mai 1853*. There are also a periodical, *Der Volksvertreter* (Berlin, October 1845 to December 1846); monographs by L. Walesrode, entitled *Unterthänige Reden. 4 Vorlesungen, öffentlich gehalten zu Königsberg/Pr.* (1843), and by J. Jacoby entitled *Recht-fertigung meiner Schrift "Preussen im Jahre 1845"* (1846); and two pamphlets of 1851, with documents as supplements, entitled *Vier Monate auswärtige Politik* and *Die Dresdener Conferenzen*.

Indispensable source material for the study of conditions in some of Prussia's former Eastern provinces (East Prussia, Pomerania, and Silesia) is contained in

long runs of the *Amtsblätter* of the following administrative units: Regierungsbezirke Gumbinnen, 1811-1932; Königsberg, 1811-1932; Liegnitz, 1811-1943; Oppeln, 1817-1943; Stettin, 1815-1943; and Stralsund, 1818-1932.

Württemberg is represented by *Darstellung des Betragens der Württembergischen Landstände und Erste Relation über die Verhandlungen der Württembergischen Stände-Versammlung vom 16. bis 27. Oktober 1815*, and by C. R. Köstlin's *Wilhelm I., König von Wirtemberg und die Entwicklung der Wirtembergischen Verfassung vor und unter seiner Regierung* (1839).

The bitter conflict between Charles II, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, later known as the "Duke of Diamonds" (*Diamantenherzog*), and the Estates (*Landstände*) of Brunswick, which led to the Brunswick insurrection in 1830 and the expulsion of the Duke, reverberates in five new pamphlets in the Library's collection. Three are representations directed to the German Confederation by L. von Cramm, spokesman for the Landstände at Frankfurt; the other two are Ferdinand Johannes Wit's *Versuch, die Missverständnisse zu heben, welche zwischen dem Könige von England und dem Herzog zu Braunschweig durch den Grafen Ernst von Münster herbeigeführt worden* (1828), and J. G. Klindworth's *Gehörige Würdigung und aktenmässige Abfertigung des gegen seine Durchlaucht, den regierenden Herrn Herzog von Braunschweig, erschienenen Libells* (1828) (18).

To the internal history of the *Stadtstaaten* (Free Cities), which were members of the Deutscher Bund, belong the *Bericht über die Resultate der vom 25. Februar bis zum 22. Mai stattgefundenen Verhandlungen in Verfassungsangelegenheiten der Freien Hansestadt Bremen* (1837) and two publications relating to Frankfurt: *Freiherr von Ellrodt's Ueber Zweck und Ein-*

richtung des Bürger-Militärs der Freien Stadt Frankfurt (1823), and *Actenstücke zur neuesten Geschichte von Frankfurt am Main* (1866).

GERMAN CATHOLICISM IN MODERN TIMES

The Library's collections on German Catholicism during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have been notably strengthened. For illustration, proceeding by dioceses, one may cite P. Hadrossek's *Kardinal Bertram, Erzbischof von Breslau* (n.d.); W. Burger's *Das Erzbistum Freiburg in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart* (1927); F. F. Th. H. Gossler's *Pro memoria, oder theologische Gutachten über den Rechtszustand des erzbischöflichen Stuhles zu Köln seit dem 21. November 1837* (1838) (19), J. Schmitz's *Antonius Kardinal Fischer, Erzbischof von Köln* (1915); four writings by Wilhelm Emanuel von Ketteler, Bishop of Mainz (1811-77), and his biography by K. von Koeth (2d. ed., 1927); a collection of sketches, plans, and pictures relating to the preservation of Mainz Cathedral (A. Strempel, *Die Rettung des Mainzer Doms*, 1944); five writings of Bishop Paul W. von Keppler of Rottenburg (1852-1926) and a sketch of his life which was published in 1925; and F. X. Remling's biographies of Nikolaus von Weis (1871) and Konrad Reiter (1910), Bishops of Speyer.

Catholic state and educational philosophies are expounded in five writings by F. X. Kiefl. For the general development of German Catholicism since the second half of the nineteenth century, the following are revealing: Valmar Cramer's *Bücherkunde zur Geschichte der katholischen Bewegung in Deutschland im 19. Jahrhundert* (1914), and Johannes B. Kissling's *Geschichte des Kulturkampfes im Deutschen Reiche* (3 vols., 1911-16). There also are G. Wermert's *Neuere sozialpolitische Anschauungen im Katholizismus innerhalb Deutschlands* (1885); F. Hein-

er's *Konfessioneller Geisteskampf und Reformkatholizismus* (1906); K. Hooper's *Die Rückkehr aus dem Exil. Dokumente der Beurteilung des deutschen Katholizismus der Gegenwart* (1926); *Akten des 5. internationalen Kongresses katholischer Gelehrten zu München, 1900* (1901); and the official German report of the Twentieth International Eucharistic Congress, held at Cologne in August 1909. Two titles deal with the Center Party's policy. Of M. Erzberger's annual survey, *Die Zentrums politik im Reichstage*, two parts came to the Library: *Reichstags-Session vom 3. Dezember 1903 bis 16. Juni 1904* and *Reichstags-Session vom 29. November 1904 bis 30. Mai 1905*. The other title is a sketch of the past and of the prospects in 1919 of the Krefeld branch of the Center Party: *Die Krefelder Zentrums partei. Ein Rück- und Ausblick*.

A few biographical titles for members of the German episcopate of various dioceses may be noted besides those already mentioned: Paul Maria Baumgarten's *Römische und andere Erinnerungen* (1927) (20); Georg Friedrich von Hertling's *Reden, Ansprachen und Vorträge* (1929); Arthur de Waal's *Prälat Dr. Anton de Waal, Rektor des deutschen Campo Santo in Rom* (1937); and *Katholische und deutsche Charakterköpfe* (1930), edited by Max. Buchner.

Among publications dealing with the history of Catholic orders, several recently acquired are noteworthy: F. J. Lipowsky's *Geschichte der Jesuiten in Bayern* (1816); C. Riffel's *Die Aufhebung des Jesuiten-Ordens* (1845); *Aktenstücke zur Geschichte der Jesuiten-Missionen in Deutschland, 1848-1872* (1903), and *Das Jesuitengesetz, sein Abbau und seine Aufhebung* (1919), both by B. Duhr; Pilatus' (V. Naumann's) *Der Jesuitismus* (1905); A. Camerlander's *Sind die Jesuiten deutschfeindlich? Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Deutschtums im Ausland*

(1913); and a collection of biographies by J. Ph. Roothaan entitled *Die bedeutendsten Jesuiten* (1928). The famous case of Count Hoensbroech is the subject of F. Heiner's *Des Grafen Paul von Hoensbroech neuer Beweis des jesuitischen Grundsatzes: Der Zweck heiligt die Mittel* (1904) and R. von Nostitz-Rieneck's *Graf Paul von Hoensbroechs Flucht aus Kirche und Orden* (1913). Other orders are discussed in K. Ruff's *Die Trapistenabtei Oelenberg und der reformierte Cistercienser-Orden* (1898) and G. Brandhuber's *Die Redemptoristen 1732-1932. Festgabe* (1932).

TWENTIETH-CENTURY GERMANY

Recent additions, especially of biographical materials, are too numerous to be listed here. Scholars in the field of German intellectual history may be interested to learn that, for instance, 14 Nietzsche, 5 Haeckel, 5 Spengler, and 4 Friedrich Naumann items were acquired. A pamphlet entitled *Wilhelm II. und die Schwarzseher* (9th ed., 1919) is related to his famous pronouncement in the 1890's: "Schwarzseher dulde ich nicht!" ("I do not tolerate pessimists"). It had been originally published in 1906 under the title *Unser Kaiser und sein Volk, Deutsche Sorgen, von einem Schwarzseher*.

A special transaction brought numerous writings on the German white-collar worker and on trade union activities under the Weimar Republic to the Library; and by arrangement with the Stuttgart publishing firm of W. Kohlhammer a microfilm was obtained of the second, unpublished volume of one of the few works of lasting scholarly value of the "grossdeutsche" historiography produced during the Hitler period, Rudolf Craemer's *Deutschtum im Völkerraum. Geistesgeschichte der Ost-deutschen Volkstumspolitik* (1938).

Finally, attention might be called to two remarkable German additions to the

Library's extensive World War II collection. One is the *Private War Journal* of Generaloberst Franz Halder, Chief of the General Staff of the Supreme Command of the German Army, edited by Arnold Lissance. This publication (nine volumes in a very limited edition) is a translation of the original manuscript of General Halder's personal notes (August 14, 1939, to September 24, 1942), which were written in German in the Gabelsberger system of shorthand and were contained in seven notebooks. The entire journal was introduced by the prosecution into the record as documentary exhibit no. 1359 in the case entitled "The United States of America vs. Wilhelm von Leeb et al." before the Nuremberg Military Tribunal.

The second addition was a microfilm of the 1942-43 issues of the *Amtlicher Anzeiger für das Generalgouvernement* applying to Poland, which was provided by the Munich Institut für Zeitgeschichte. This has closed a gap in the Library's excellent coverage of regulations issued by German occupation authorities in the European East during World War II.

AUSTRIA

Compared with Germany, much less material on the confessional issues in territories formerly belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire has been obtained recently. There were, however, such significant items as E. Bohl's *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Reformation in Oesterreich, Hauptsächlich nach bisher unbenutzten Aktenstücken des Regensburger Stadtarchivs* (1902); the selected writings (*Ausgewählte Schriften*) of Johannes Honter[us] (1498-1549), the reformer of Transylvania (1898); the first volume (1904) of K. Schrauf's edition of *Reichshofrath Dr. Georg Eder. . . Briefsammlung als Beitrag zur Geschichte der Gegenreformation in Niederösterreich*, covering the

years 1573-78; P. von Chlumecky's *Carl von Zierotin und seine Zeit* (1862); S. Brunner's *Die theologische Dienerschaft am Hofe Josephs II. Geheime Correspondenzen und Enthüllungen* (1868); and H. F. Jacobson's *Ueber das österreichische Concordat vom 18. August 1855 und die kirchlichen Zustände . . . in Oesterreich* (1856).

Austrian and Hungarian politics are covered in several biographical works and political pamphlets: M. P. Prins' *Joseph Freiherr von Hormayr. Van apostel der Oostenrijks-nationale gedachte tot pionier der Duitse eenheid* (1938); Friedrich Ferdinand von Beust's *Erinnerungen zu Erinnerungen* (1881); M. M. Weyrich's *Paul Gautsch, Freiherr von Frankenthurn. Jugend, Unterrichtsminister, Ministerpräsident 1897-98* (negative microfilm of a typewritten University of Vienna dissertation, 1956); F. L. von Hornthal's *Ueber den Congress zu Verona und den Vorabend grosser Ereignisse* (1822); *Slawismus und Pseudomagyarismus. Vom aller Menschen Freunde, nur der Pseudomagyarischen Feinde* (1842); and *Ungarn und die Apostel des Panslavismus* (n.d.).

The most valuable additions were made in the field of Austrian military history. Among them were 10 official Austrian contemporary reports, bound in one volume, on the campaigns against Napoleon (*Relationen von Schlachten*) from the years 1809 to 1814, all printed by the K. u. K. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei at Vienna; *Betrachtungen über den Frieden zu Wien* (1809) and *Interessante Beyträge zu einer Geschichte der Ereignisse in Tyrol vom 10. April 1809 bis zum 20. Februar 1810* (Munich, 1810).

The Library's collection of writings of and on Field Marshal Count Radetzky (1766-1858), one of Austria's most popular nineteenth-century military leaders, has

been enhanced and rounded out by the acquisition of three biographical studies of him. One (1858) was written by an "österreichischer Veteran," Karl von Schönhals; the others are by Alois Ritter von Haymerle (1886) and Franz von Krones (1891). To these may be added *Radetzky-Lieder* (1854), edited by F. J. A. Schneidawind, and an edition by Bernhard Duhr (1892) of the letters written by Radetzky to his daughter Friederike between 1847 and 1857. Other biographies of Austrian military leaders which have recently come to the Library are: E. Duller's *Erzherzog Carl von Oesterreich* (1847); H. Kriebel's *Feldmarschall Fürst Windisch-Grätz, 1787-1882* (1929); A. Magirus' *Herzog Wilhelm von Württemberg, K. u. K. Feldzeugmeister* (1897); and *Johann Konrad Hotz später Friedrich Freiherr von Hotze, K. K. Feldmarschall-lieutenant* (1853).

The last years of the Hapsburg Empire are dealt with in a pamphlet advocating the strengthening of Austria-Hungary's navy—M. Schloss' *Der Jammer unserer Seemacht. Die politischen, militärischen und wirtschaftlichen Grundlagen des langfristigen Flottengesetzes* (1914); and *Der Banjaluka-Prozess. Deutsche Uebersetzung nach dem kroatischen Originaltexte nachgeprüft vom Orientalischen Seminar in Berlin*, edited by Stephan Sarkotić von Lovćen (2 vols., 1933), furnishes an important document on the Yugoslav liberation movement.

This survey has been selective rather than comprehensive, but it is hoped that it will indicate to the reader the several lines on which a systematic strengthening of the Library's historical background material on Central Europe has been proceeding, and will continue to proceed.

FRITZ T. EPSTEIN

Slavic and Central European Division

NOTES

1. *QJCA*, I (January 1944), 6.
2. *QJCA*, I (April 1944), 3-5.
3. *QJCA*, III (May 1946), 52.
4. *QJCA*, I (July 1943), 32-36.
5. *QJCA*, III (May 1946), 14-18.
6. *QJCA*, VI (February 1949), 10-19.
7. *QJCA*, XII (November 1954), 11.
8. *QJCA*, X (August 1953), 226.
9. *QJCA*, XI (August 1954), 224.
10. *QJCA*, XII (August 1955), 192-94.
11. *QJCA*, XIII (August 1956), 228-31.
12. See: Gerhard L. Weinberg and Fritz T. Epstein, *Guide to Captured German Documents* (Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., 1952); Fritz T. Epstein, "Washington Research Opportunities in the Period of World War II," in *American Archivist*, XVII (July 1954), 225-36; Fritz T. Epstein, *German Source Materials in American Libraries* (Milwaukee, 1958).
13. *QJCA*, VI (August 1949), 21-27.
14. *QJCA*, IV (August 1947), 35-39.
15. *QJCA*, IV (February 1947), 39-43, and V (February 1948), 45-52.
16. *QJCA*, XII (February 1955), 81-85.
17. According to the *List of the Serial Publications of Foreign Governments, 1815-1931*, published in 1932, the Library of Congress at that time had the only set of this publication—an incomplete one—in this country. The writer of this report has learned from Prof. Enno E. Kraehe of the University of Kentucky that he recently consulted another set in the University of Minnesota Library.
18. See the latest account of the rule of Charles and the Brunswick revolution of 1830 in Otto Böse, *Karl II; Herzog von Braunschweig und Lüneburg; ein Beitrag zur Metternichforschung* (Brunswick, 1956).
19. The day when, in the course of the so-called "Kölner Wirren" (1836-41), the Prussian Government arrested Archbishop Klemens August Freiherr Droste zu Vischering for internment in the fortress of Minden.
20. In the Manuscript Division there is also a copy of Baumgarten's unpublished type-written diary of the period of the revolution (November 1, 1918, to May 16, 1919). The only hint to this in print of which the writer of this report knows is to be found in a German SS publication which was printed as manuscript in a numbered edition: *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutsch-vatikanischen Beziehungen in den letzten Jahrhunderten* (Berlin, Nordland Verlag; *Quellen und Darstellungen zur politischen Kirche*, Sonderband A., 1942). Under the classification "Nur für den Dienstgebrauch" ("For official use only") is printed an additional admonition: "Each SS leader who receives this book is personally responsible that the book does not reach unauthorized persons."

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Annual Reports on Acquisitions

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Manuscripts¹

THIS is a report of the more important or interesting papers acquired for the manuscript collections during calendar year 1958. Some, as will be seen, are extensive, representing personalities and careers for the first time available or conditionally available for scholarly inquiry. Some are additions to materials received in earlier years and are of varying size and content; these fresh sources, implying, as they do, a greater concentration of primary reference, are at once an invitation to new subjects of study and a basis for the reinterpretation and revision of less satisfactory (because necessarily incompletely documented) findings. In a few cases, the accessions have included single manuscripts which have now been restored to their proper places.

As has been the practice in recent years, the announcements and descriptions have been grouped for convenience under appropriate headings. It is hoped that the report will be both a service to the pursuers of research and a means of public and grateful acknowledgment to those benefactors who have so generously and sensitively enriched a national resource.

¹ Additions to the holdings of the Manuscript Division are discussed here. Manuscripts in the fields of law, music, maps, and Orientalia; books in manuscript; and reproductions of manuscripts that are not of specific interest for United States history are described in other reports in the *Quarterly Journal*.

Personal Papers

FAMILIES

About 270 letters written by members of the Izard family of South Carolina between 1801 and 1826 have been acquired. A majority of the letters are from Ralph Izard, Jr., son of the Revolutionary patriot who had later served as Senator from South Carolina, to his mother, Mrs. Alice DeLancey Izard. Among the later manuscripts are letters to Mrs. Izard from her daughter-in-law, Elizabeth (young Ralph's wife), and from her granddaughter Ann.

Ralph Izard, Jr., served in the Navy from 1799 to 1810. Many of his letters contain observations and accounts of his experiences on board the brig *SCOURGE*, the frigates *UNITED STATES* and *JOHN ADAMS*, and other ships. Although he made several voyages to England and served in the Mediterranean area during the Tripolitan War, he was stationed primarily along the Atlantic coast of the United States, and there are frequent references to places he visited on shore. During his first trip to Washington he wrote (May 28, 1801): "The navy yard is at the East End of town. They are very hard at work to finish it. Before you go to the most populated part of the City you must pass what they call the Capitol, the wing which is built is a very large building but it does not suit my fancy.

The President's house is not as well finished by any means as my fathers house on So. Bay." His letters also tell of the difficulty experienced by the Navy Department in recruiting seamen. From Boston, on July 6, 1803, he wrote: "The wages have been lowered to ten dollars for able Seamen which makes it difficult to get such men as we wish, as the merchants offer from 18 to 20 dollars a month"; and there was competition from the British as well, for an English frigate in Boston Bay was "pressing men out of merchantmen sailing in & from this Port." These family papers form a valuable supplement to the papers of Ralph Izard, Sr., which have been in the Library for many years.

Mrs. Thomas Armat of Washington, D.C., whose gift of Binckley family papers was described in an earlier report,² has presented 35 additional letters (1860-69) written by members of the Binckley, Johnston, and Brooke families, which reflect conditions in Virginia during and immediately following the Civil War. Some of the letters were written at a farm near Eastville, Va., by Mrs. John Milton Binckley, daughter of Harvey and Jane Johnston Michel and niece of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston; others are by Mrs. Binckley's mother and by Samuel S. Brooke, whose sister married into the Armat family. In a letter composed in the Confederate trenches near Petersburg on October 4, 1864, Brooke reported: "We have had two heavy engagements with the Enemy one on 30th Sept & other 1st Oct We suffered severely on both occasions contending against great odds and the Enemy being in our breast works which we had been laboring on for a month and had made almost impregnable. We did not succeed in dislodging them and had to retire to our second line . . . we now are confronted by a heavy force

of the Yankees & hourly expecting an attack."

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

The policy of supplementing the holdings of Presidents' papers was continued; and efforts were intensified this year, during which the work of microfilming and indexing major groups of the papers of 23 Presidents in the Library's custody was undertaken.

To the papers of George Washington was added a manuscript letter William Augustine Washington wrote him on May 14, 1793, to tell of his efforts to have oyster shells transported from his tidewater estate to Mount Vernon for use in the brickwork of a new building there, and to employ carpenters for the same project. Able carpenters were difficult to find, "most that were to hire with us, being engaged in Squaring Timber for the Federal Buildings." A photostatic copy of Nathaniel Sackett's retained copy of a letter he wrote to Washington on April 7, 1777, concerning the organization of American espionage in the New York area, was received from Maj. K. C. Miller as a gift from Washington's Headquarters and Museum in Newburgh, N.Y. This copy is complete, whereas the privately owned recipient's copy lacks the last seven lines.³ Copies of two Washington letters not included in any manuscript form in the Washington papers were also received: a photostat of a letter Washington wrote to Rev. John Rodgers on May 5, 1784, to thank him for a copy of a thanksgiving sermon he had preached in December 1783, was presented through Dr. R. W. C. Vail by the Trustees of the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York City; and William Kennard of Philadel-

³ The text of the recipient's copy is printed in Douglas Southall Freeman, *George Washington, A Biography*, vol. 4 [New York, 1951], p. 638-39.

² *QJCA*, XIII (May 1956), 146.

phia, Pa., gave a photostat of a letter Washington wrote on November 26 of the same year to his ailing nephew, George Augustine Washington.

A letter which refers to the packing of books and manuscripts from the libraries of George Washington and Bushrod Washington in 1860, shortly before Mount Vernon was turned over to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, has been added to the Washington collection as a gift of Dr. Lewis Einstein. Written on March 20, 1863, by Robert Bell, Jr., newly elected surveyor of Alexandria, Va., the letter described for Charles B. Richardson, New York publisher and collector, what Bell remembered about items he had assisted the late Col. John A. Washington in packing: "There were . . . a number of scientific works published in Europe and by the Several reigning heads of Europe presented to the General—each volume had his coat of arms &c Engraved with his name just under it . . . Among his old papers I saw many maps & plans of his campaigns &c . . . Some of the books [of Justice Washington's] were damp and somewhat damaged by the leakage of the house."

In a letter written at Monticello on April 11, 1801, not long after his inauguration as President, Thomas Jefferson told his younger daughter, Maria Jefferson Eppes, that he expected to visit his home for a fortnight or three weeks in April and two months during the "sickly season" in autumn every year, and added: "had it been possible I would have made a tour now on my return to see you, but I am tied to a day for my return to Washington to assemble our new administration, & begin our work systematically." This letter was one of two manuscripts added to the Jefferson papers. The second is a long, rather incoherent, letter of April 3, 1815, in which William Wingate of Haverhill, Mass., asked the retired President to take the lead

in a plan he had to rebuild the American government: "The American olive Branch is to be our Plow, God will require of you that you carefully examine every Part of the Plow, and that you repair it in every part thereof agreeable to Wisdom, Justice and Equity . . . you now have liberty from me to do it agreeable to your own best Judgment, and to take your own time for to do it in." (In declining, Jefferson declared on April 25 that he was "too old to embark in new enterprises.")

One of two additions to the James Madison papers is an autograph draft of a letter from Madison to Joseph C. Cabell, which is written, as so many of his drafts were, on a narrow slip of paper cut from the address-page of a letter he had received; dated April 10, 1830, it expresses concern over the resignation of John Tayloe Lomax, professor of law and chairman of the faculty of the University of Virginia. For many years the Madison papers have contained a long letter of May 31, 1788, from Edward Carrington, in the last paragraph of which he reported that they were "hourly expecting" in New York City to receive word of the adoption of the proposed Constitution of the United States by South Carolina. A letter Carrington dashed off later that day, to cover papers on the South Carolina debates and "a vote of a vast majority"—thus to help Madison in the coming contest over ratification in Virginia—has now been acquired.

A "Private & confidential" letter written by James K. Polk on January 17, 1836, when he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, to Samuel H. Laughlin of Nashville, Tenn., has been acquired and placed in the Polk collection, where it joins the Laughlin letter to which it is a reply. It was becoming evident to both of these staunch friends of President Andrew Jackson that the latter's choice of a successor, Martin Van Buren, would not be unopposed in the coming Presidential elec-

tion, and in the newly acquired letter Polk analyzes the "little knot" of men pushing the candidacy of Jackson's political enemy, Judge Hugh Lawson White.

A brief unpublished holograph letter by Abraham Lincoln, dated September 18, 1861, has been given by Miss Margaret Reynolds of Milwaukee, Wis. Although unaddressed, it was presumably intended for Joseph Holt, Kentucky Unionist, who was then investigating war contracts. The Library also acquired and added to the Lincoln collection a letter written at Springfield, Ill., on June 22, 1866, by David Davis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and administrator of Lincoln's estate. In this he described for Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Secretary Edwin M. Stanton's and his handling of papers "found on the person of Mr. Lincoln when he was murdered."

Efforts of half a century culminated during the year in the acquisition of all the papers of Chester A. Arthur that are known to have survived. More than 500 manuscripts, received from the President's grandson, Chester A. Arthur III, of San Francisco, Calif., have been acquired. The value of the documents is enhanced by annotations supplied by the President's son and grandson. Arthur's insistence that justice be done in certain scandals that came to light during his administration, such as the Star Route postal contracts, is illustrated by a draft of a letter he wrote to his Attorney General, Wayne MacVeagh, on November 7, 1881: "It is apparent that the star route prosecutions, are exciting & will continue to excite great public interest & concern. From the outset you have been connected with these cases & indeed in the general estimation identified with them. I greatly fear that your retirement from the control of them now, might seriously imperil their success. Let me then again express my

sincere hope that you will reconsider your determination to resign from your office immediately and that you will continue its occupant at least until the cases in question have been disposed of." The new material includes letters by a number of the President's prominent contemporaries, among them George Bancroft, James G. Blaine, Simon Cameron, Roscoe Conkling, James A. Garfield, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, Elihu Root, John Sherman, William T. Sherman, John G. Whittier, and Frances E. Willard. There are also many personal and family items. In addition to the papers described above, the Arthur collection was enriched by 12 letters Arthur wrote to friends when he was a young law clerk in New York. These were given in memory of Sir Louis Sterling by Mr. Charles E. Feinberg, noted collector of Detroit, Mich. The Arthur papers are described in some detail in a special article beginning on p. 115 of this issue of the *Quarterly Journal*.

A penciled letter from Henry Sylvester Scovel to President William McKinley, dated June 26, 1898, has been added to the McKinley papers. Writing from "Siboney, ten and one half miles east from Santiago," Scovel, a correspondent for the *New York World* and a person by no means new to the Cuban scene, described the Battle of Las Guásimas, which had taken place two days earlier. The successful assault upon strong enemy positions by the American forces, which included the "Rough Riders," was enough, Scovel wrote, "to make an American tingle."

Twelve letters of President Warren G. Harding and five letters written by Mrs. Harding, between 1908 and 1923, have enlarged the Harding collection. Two holographs of June 1909 from Harding to H. R. Kemerer of Carrollton, Ohio, are especially interesting. In them he discussed his political prospects and referred to a speech he was to make in Carrollton on "Alexan-

der Hamilton, Prophet of American Destiny," in which he proposed to "preach the gospel of *American Optimism*." In this connection he warned: "If some of your Democratic friends get splashed when I pull the Hamilton cork, the blame be upon you. I tried it on the Kansas 'popo' and they wriggled beautifully."

CABINET MEMBERS

First shipments of the papers of Jesse Holman Jones (1874-1956) have been received as the gift of Mrs. Jones. It is expected that the entire body of papers will cover the various phases of Mr. Jones' distinguished career of service to the Nation, as director-general of military relief of the American Red Cross and member of the Red Cross Council, by appointment of President Wilson, 1917-18; director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and, concurrently, member of the National Emergency Council, 1932-39; chairman of the executive committee of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, 1936-43; administrator of the Federal Loan Agency, 1935-45; and Secretary of Commerce, 1940-45. The material thus far received (approximately 60,000 papers) consists largely of Mr. Jones' personal correspondence during the years he served in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and as Secretary of Commerce. Among these files there is a welcoming letter (August 27, 1940) which he received, shortly before he took the Cabinet post, from Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes: "The newspapers which are never wrong tell me that Harry Hopkins has resigned as Secretary of Commerce and that the place has been offered to you. I can think of no one better qualified for this post and I hope that you will accept. Please be advised, however, that I shall consider it my special duty, since I shall sit next to you at the Cabinet table, to see that you behave yourself." The Jones papers also

include a file of speeches consisting of almost 7,000 manuscripts, a complete file of RFC press releases, and bound volumes of newspaper clippings which document all phases of Mr. Jones's career. When the papers have been organized they will be available for consultation in the Manuscript Division.

Valuable and in some cases extensive additions have been made to previously owned papers of Cabinet members.

The earliest is a letter docketed by, and now returned to the papers of, James McHenry, Secretary of War under Presidents Washington and Adams. Written on January 19, 1809, by another former Cabinet member, the able though seldom tractable Timothy Pickering, it requested help from Jacob Wagner, once clerk of the Department of State, and from McHenry, in assembling materials for "an investigation of the source of the calamities which distress our country." "This will embrace men & measures," wrote the Federalist, "but above all Mr. Jefferson, whom I consider as responsible, primarily, for all." Pickering, who was a Senator from Massachusetts at the time, planned to move in a rather reserved way, "for it would mortify me to the last degree to begin with a flash & end in smoke."

Fifty-five pieces of correspondence have augmented the papers of William Pitt Fessenden of Maine, who served in both Houses of the United States Congress and, for a brief interval (July 1864-March 1865), as Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury. The new material reflects the favorable opinion that prevailed when Fessenden assumed the Cabinet position, and concerns also appointments to and removals from revenue posts when he headed the Treasury Department.

As a young man Harold L. Ickes clung stoutly to his heritage of Republicanism, supporting McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. When Taft was nominated in

1908 he wavered, and finally voted with the Democrats. In 1912 he followed Roosevelt's Bull Moose Party, but, along with many Progressives, he returned to the Republican camp in 1916. After World War I he permanently switched to the Democratic Party. In local politics he was generally a reformer and, as he expressed it, usually emerged on the short end of the stick. The reasoning behind his political shifts and the development of his political philosophy, which ultimately led him to become an ardent New Dealer, are vividly set forth in some 500 personal letters, dated 1915-32, which were included in an addition to the Ickes papers*⁴ made through the generosity of Mrs. Ickes. The remainder of Mrs. Ickes' gift is composed of files of the Secretary's correspondence, containing about 700 letters for the years 1933-52 and including exchanges with Hiram Johnson, Charles E. Merriam, and, particularly, Frank Knox. The more than 100 letters exchanged with Knox document a remarkable friendship, which survived intact the party battles of the Roosevelt era, when the two men were on opposite sides.

An addition to the Lewis B. Schwellenbach papers described in last year's report⁵ was received from Mrs. Schwellenbach. The new material includes scrapbooks for the years 1936-47, drafts and printed copies of speeches, and a small amount of correspondence, which includes letters from William C. Bullitt, Frances Perkins, Cordell Hull, Robert H. Jackson, Eleanor Roosevelt, Stuart Symington, and Harry S. Truman.

⁴ An asterisk (*) will be used throughout this report to denote groups of manuscripts which may be consulted only by special permission. Such permission should be requested through the Chief of the Manuscript Division.

⁵ *QJCA*, XV (May 1958), 183.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Thomas Jefferson, in his message to Congress of November 8, 1804, stated that "even within our harbors and jurisdiction, infringements on the authority of the laws have been committed which have called for serious attention." Some time within the next two weeks he followed this by sending to Joseph Hopper Nicholson, Member of Congress from Maryland, a draft of "An Act for the more effectual preservation of peace in the harbors & waters of the US and on board vessels." This draft, a preliminary form of the act which was ultimately approved on March 3, 1805, was acquired during the year and returned to the Nicholson papers. It is a four-page manuscript in an unidentified hand, with several additions in Jefferson's writing. On the last page there is a note penned by Nicholson in apparent exasperation: "Mr. Jefferson's Dft. of a Bill, which I *foolishly* reported in his form, and had to recommit it twice."

A two-volume journal kept by Artemas Hale (1783-1882) from December 3, 1846, to July 17, 1848, covers a large part of the time he served as Whig Member from Massachusetts in the 29th and 30th Congresses. The entries referring to business before the House of Representatives generally are disappointingly brief; indeed it is not untypical that his only comment about Abraham Lincoln's speech on the "spot resolutions," delivered on January 12, 1848, was: "Mr. Lincoln spoke." The value of the journal rests rather on the references to Hale's travels from Massachusetts to Washington and to trips he made to Harper's Ferry and industrial plants in Richmond during recesses of Congress. There are interesting comments on persons he met in Washington as well. In June 1848 he reported the arrival in Washington of the cornerstone for the Washington Monument and the

consternation caused when the 12-ton mass crashed through the Canal Bridge. One of the last entries in the journal describes the ceremonies on July 4, 1848, when the cornerstone was safely laid.

In 1919 former President William Howard Taft sent the first installment of his papers to the Library, and since that time the public-spirited generosity of members of the Taft family has been shown on many occasions. There was further evidence of this generosity during 1958, when the papers of Robert A. Taft (1889-1953), which were deposited in 1953, were made a gift by Mrs. Taft and their four sons and further materials were added to this large body of papers.*

Included in the more than 300,000 documents, which date from 1939 on, are large files on the Presidential campaigns of 1948 and 1952, when Senator Taft was a strong candidate for the Republican nomination. The Ohio senatorial campaign of 1950 is well documented, and there is a file for the Ohio campaign investigation of 1951. There also are many papers, for the years 1950 to 1953, concerned with Senator Taft's career in Congress, showing his special interest in labor questions, education, and public housing, and in the foreign policy of the United States. The Senator's concentration on political and legislative problems may be seen in numerous notes and figures jotted down in green ink on yellow-lined legal pads: lists of things to be done or to be read in a day, drafts of speeches, notes on bills being considered by the Senate—even a draft of a speech on Thomas B. Macaulay! Among the Taft papers, too, are an extensive file of speeches he delivered and drafts of his book, *A Foreign Policy for Americans* (1951), in which he summarized his belief that "Communism can be defeated by an affirmative philosophy of individual liberty," and suggested methods by which the United States

might win the battle against Communist ideology throughout the world.

MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

About 200 letters written during the Civil War by Dr. J. Dexter Cotton and Mrs. Cotton have been presented by Mrs. Perceval Reniers, of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. The letters reveal how a conscientious physician cared for the sick and wounded during campaigns and marches, and in camp. Of his medical duties, Dr. Cotton wrote on one occasion (June 23, 1864): "We have now about sixty in the hospital most of them severely wounded. The character of the wounds are more severe than usual, a good many of them being made by shell. . . . I go out every morning and prescribe for the men [in the field] and then come back to the hospital." He did not share in any decisions of military strategy; as a doctor, his comments on Sherman's campaign in Georgia referred to the constant strain the men had been under for four months, "expecting to have to go into battle at any moment." Dr. Chester D. Bradley of the Fort Monroe Casemate Museum, Newport News, Va., whose gift of material relating to Jefferson Davis was described in last year's report,⁶ has presented a small group of papers by and relating to John Joseph Craven, which are of particular interest for the Civil War years. Serving as a surgeon of volunteers during the war, Craven was in attendance upon Jefferson Davis when the latter was a prisoner at Fortress Monroe; this is referred to in a few diary pages he kept at the time and is reflected in a copy of a contract for his study, *The Prison Life of Jefferson Davis* (1866).

Diaries of two Civil War participants, both of them Ohioans, have been received as gifts. The first, presented by Leon C. Marshall of Chevy Chase, Md., is an ex-

* *QJCA*, XV (May 1958), 185-86.

tensive record kept by John Wesley Marshall, sergeant and later lieutenant in the 97th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from September 7, 1862, to June 10, 1865. The manuscript is not entirely the product of Marshall's hand, for a portion was transcribed by Rachel Ann Tanner, his fiancée and later his wife. With a few small gaps, this diary describes the activities of elements of Marshall's infantry unit during campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia, as well as during a short tour of duty at Huntsville, Ala. A briefer diary, spanning the first nine months of the war, is that of Lt. George F. Laird of the 4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who served in Ohio, Maryland, and western Virginia. Given by Mrs. S. D. Pierce of Washington, D.C., this diary, while containing no descriptions of vigorous military action, attests, as does the Marshall diary, that mud, rain, and cold were every bit as much elements of life in the Union forces as were parades and the ominous sound of shot and shell.

The diaries*, correspondence, and other papers of Everett S. Hughes (1886-1957) have been presented by Mrs. Hughes. General Hughes retired in 1949 after 46 years in the Army. His career included service in the Philippines, 1912-15, in the Mexican Punitive Expedition, in France during World War I, as a chief aide to General Eisenhower in Africa and Europe, and finally as Army Chief of Ordnance. The approximately 3,000 papers touch on all of his military assignments, but the period best documented is that of his student days at the United States Military Academy from 1903 to 1908, when he wrote scores of letters to his family describing cadet life. The youngster from Minnesota did not take to army existence immediately; soon after his arrival at West Point he wrote to his father: "I was never sick of anything in all my life as I am of this undertaking." His outlook improved, how-

ever, and he later thought he had found the secret of success: ". . . I commenced to add 2 to 2 and found that the best way to get along in the world and especially in the Army was to jump when you were told to do something." Among the military figures represented in General Hughes' correspondence are George Van Horn Moseley, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Frank R. McCoy, Mark W. Clark, Alfred M. Gruenther, George S. Patton, Jr., and Oveta Culp Hobby.

The first installments of the papers of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. (1887-1944), whose career as a writer, public servant, explorer, and army officer in many ways resembled that of his father, have been given by Mrs. Roosevelt. A large part of the 250 papers received thus far is a group of about 200 letters written to General and Mrs. Roosevelt between 1890 and 1918 by the President, among them several of the famous "picture letters" he wrote to his children before they learned to read. The preeminent theme running throughout the intimate father-son letters is the beautiful relationship that existed among the members of the President's family—an association later commemorated by Theodore, Jr., in his book of memoirs, *All in the Family* (1929). In one of the letters to Mrs. Roosevelt (July 11, 1911), the President recalled the days when her husband was "such a cunning baby. His mother has many of his sayings and doings written down in a little book." That unique volume has been included in this splendid gift. Largely written by the President's wife, it is concerned with all five children; but the major portion covers the development of young Theodore. The papers also include the draft of a speech made in April 1917 by the former President—an appeal to the people of the West to make good President Wilson's war message of April 2, 1917.

Additions to the papers* of Kermit Roosevelt (1889-1943), who served in the

British and Finnish armies as well as in the United States Army, have been presented by Mrs. Roosevelt during the year.⁷ A group of 47 holograph letters addressed to the Roosevelts by poet Edwin Arlington Robinson concern books and writing and social engagements; there is also a typed, signed draft with changes in Robinson's hand of a strong tribute to Abraham Lincoln entitled "The Man Who Came." Later, in a volume of poems dedicated to Theodore Roosevelt—*The Town Down the River* (1910)—it was called "The Master." In one of the newly acquired letters Robinson speaks of his gratitude to Kermit's father, who had arranged for him to be appointed to a position in the Customs House:

I don't like to think of where I should be now if it had not been for your astonishing Father. He fished me out of hell by the hair of the head, and so enabled me to get my last book together, and in all probability to get it published. I hope sincerely that I have made him understand that I know this.

Also included in the recent gifts are about 300 letters (1902–8) which were written to Kermit Roosevelt by his mother when he was a student at Groton. She gave regular reports of the activities and welfare of the other children and of "Father"; of the dogs, horses, and other animals at the White House—even of "Santiago," the pomegranate plant which she had given to Kermit and which was moved from Oyster Bay to the White House greenhouse.

The Peyton C. March papers, described in an earlier report,⁸ have been enlarged by the gift of approximately 5,000 pieces received from Mrs. March. The material consists of correspondence dated between 1897 and 1955, diaries, speeches and other writings, photographs, and scrapbooks.

⁷ The main body of Kermit Roosevelt papers is described in *QJCA*, XII (May 1955), 128.

⁸ *QJCA*, XII (May 1955), 126.

Of significant interest is a group of diaries General March kept while he was serving as military attaché to observe the Japanese army in the Russo-Japanese War. The correspondence includes almost 100 letters from Newton D. Baker, and exchanges with numerous other civilian and military figures. Some correspondence relates to General March's book, *The Nation at War* (1932).

A welcome addition to the Naval Historical Foundation deposit consists of the papers of Rear Adm. Stanford C. Hooper (1884–1955), who served from 1929 to 1934 as Director of Naval Communications and who has been called the "father of naval radio." On April 11, 1934, in recommending to President Franklin D. Roosevelt that Admiral Hooper be appointed to the newly formed Federal Communications Commission, Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson wrote:

Captain Hooper has contributed as much as any other person in the United States to advance radio communications and has guided Naval Communication through the development and organization stages of its present high state of efficiency.

In 1945 Admiral Hooper received the Elliott Cresson medal "in consideration of his pioneering leadership and practical utilization of discovery in the field of radio for the United States Navy." Many outstanding authorities on radio in government and in private industry are represented in the more than 10,000 Hooper papers, which date from 1916 to 1952. Also included is a valuable collection of 150 reels of magnetic tape on which Admiral Hooper and other pioneers in the field traced the "naval history of radio-radar-sonar."

Also deposited by the Naval Historical Foundation are papers deriving from several other naval officers. A journal of Lt. Comdr. Charles F. Blake covers his duty aboard the sloop of war *CONSTELLATION*,

1862-63, and service on other ships, 1863-64; more personal than many sailors' journals, it contains descriptions of foreign ports visited during the war. There are also two journals kept by Comdr. M. P. Babbitt, 1828-31, and a logbook kept by Commodore Louis Kingsley while serving on the *LACKAWANNA*, 1866-69. A holograph copy of Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly's account of the Samoan hurricane of March 15-17, 1889, is noted as having been prepared from "Reports, the Press, Personal Narratives, and from Personal Observations and Memory. . . . by request June 1896 and read before the Massachusetts Historical Society." This account is vividly illustrated by Admiral Kimberly and is accompanied by a larger volume, entitled "Pictorial History of the Samoan Hurricane of the 16th of March 1889," which consists almost entirely of illustrations.

Among several papers added by the Foundation to the Ninian Pinkney Collection is a letter from John Hambleton of the frigate *CONSTITUTION* to William Hambleton of Easton, Md., written from Leghorn Roads on May 23, 1822, and containing a description of visitors who had come aboard the ship while it was in Italy:

But the most interesting visit we have had was from Lord Byron, who lives at Montenero, two miles from this place—He informed the Commodore of his intention of coming and the ship, of course, was put in elegant order—Most of the officers from the *Ontario* came on board to get a look at him, & Mrs. Heap, Mrs. Stith and their husbands. At first he was a little embarrassed at seeing so many, but paid his respects to all in the most courtly and elegant style. He is a very different man from the idea I had formed of him. He is above the middle size, pretty stout, and stoops a little in the shoulders—His feet are small and deformed; one of them turns a little in—he appears to have no use of his ancles and does not bend them in walking, which renders his gate ungraceful. His face is full, smooth and expres-

sive; his eyes are grey and I think not very expressive—his hair, which is very grey and curly, he wears long behind. He was dressed perfectly plain without any of the decoration of his rank. His dislike of the English is so great that he will receive no visits from them; but on all occasions where he has met American travellers has paid them the most marked attentions.

WRITERS

The papers* of Marquis James (1891-1955), journalist and historian, have been presented by Mrs. James. Numbering about 16,000 pieces, they contain the notes, drafts, and final manuscripts of many of the major works of this writer who twice won the Pulitzer Prize for biography. His most productive years are also well documented by an extensive correspondence file. This file, as would be expected, contains the letters of outstanding literary figures of the time, and, in addition, illustrates Mr. James' relationship with such national figures as Cordell Hull and Harold L. Ickes. Originally a newspaperman, Mr. James explained to a friend, about December 1941, how he happened to become a biographer:

. . . A considerable number of bright Americans were endeavoring to write biographies in emulation of Lytton Strachey's *Queen Victoria*. A friend of mine connected with a publishing house told me I ought to write a biography. I had been writing profiles for the *New Yorker* and the idea of being asked to write a book was flattering indeed. I asked my friend if he had anybody in mind. . . . Then he asked whom I was interested in. I don't know why in the world I said Sam Houston, except that he had been an idol of mine when I was a boy growing up in the Oklahoma Territory. . . . About this time I went to Dayton, Tennessee, to write a story about Scopes' monkey trial for the *New Yorker*; and there, one evening, for no reason I can account for, it just came over me that I *would* write that biography of Houston. I went around to the little village library and spent an evening reading a book about Houston. That was the beginning of four years of research. Up to that time I may have come across the word "research" a time or two, but I am sure I didn't know what it meant.

The papers* of the distinguished poet-psychiatrist, Merrill Moore (1903-57), who was also an authority on the problems of alcoholism and drug mania, have been received as the gift of Mrs. Moore. Included in the approximately 30,000 pieces are both holograph and typewritten copies of Dr. Moore's poems, as well as of his writings for such scientific journals as *The New England Journal of Medicine*, *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, and *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. The extensive correspondence includes letters exchanged with a number of literary figures, among them John Crowe Ransom, William Carlos Williams, Robert Frost, Louis Untermeyer, and Lionel Trilling.

Poet John Hall Wheelock has given his manuscripts of a number of poems and several prose works. Some of the earlier poems in the gift have appeared in print; others, of more recent origin, are as yet unpublished. In some instances, there are as many as five or six drafts of the same poem, showing the various stages of revision through which the work passed. Mr. Wheelock has been writing and publishing poetry since his freshman year at Harvard in 1905, except for a brief interval prior to 1950; this period of inactivity was broken with the composition of "Wood-Thrush," inspired by his overhearing the "miraculously beautiful song" among the trees at his Long Island home. The manuscript is included in these papers. The prose works in the gift include "The Two Knowledges: An Essay on a Certain Resistance," a lecture delivered at the Library of Congress on January 27, 1958; and drafts of his introductory essays to volumes IV and V of *Poets of Today* (1957, 1958).

Louis Simpson, whose poetry and criticism have appeared in *The Hudson Review*, *The New Yorker*, *Partisan Review*, *The American Scholar*, and other publica-

tions, and who was awarded a Hudson Review Writing Fellowship and the Prix de Rome in 1957, has presented his working drafts of 11 poems, some of which are unpublished, and the manuscripts of several prose works. Three poems recently completed by Mr. Simpson which are included in the gift are "The Changeling," "The Boarder," and "Côte d'Azur." The prose works include two unpublished novels, "Black and Gold," and "The Mirror for Murder." Smaller groups, received as gifts from the writers, include the unpublished manuscript of George N. Caylor's autobiography, "If My Memory Serves Me Right"; and corrected author's drafts of several short stories and other works of Mrs. Katherine Hoskins.

The papers of several writers have been enlarged during the year.

Three letters written by Horace Greeley, longtime editor of the New York *Tribune*, have been added to the Greeley collection. In one of these, dated April 24, 1862, he assured Charles L. Flint that a notice of Flint's new edition of T. W. Harris's *Treatise on Some of the Insects Injurious to Vegetation* would soon appear, but that "battles and bombardments" had, quite understandably, taken up all the space in the paper. A letter to Floyd Boddy, written after the Civil War, concerns a lecture Greeley was to deliver in Wilmington, Del. He offered to speak on either of two subjects, "Wit" or "Abraham Lincoln."

An addition to the Frederick Lewis Allen papers,⁹ received as a gift from Mrs. Allen, brings the total number to about 6,500 items. Of particular interest are source-notes and drafts of Mr. Allen's last and, in the opinion of some persons, most significant work—*The Big Change, America Transforms Itself, 1900-1950*. There are also some 200 letters he wrote to his par-

* The main body of Allen papers is described in *QJCA*, XIII (May 1956), 155-56.

ents from Groton School, in one of which (February 24, 1907) he described his presentation by one of his friends, Kermit Roosevelt, to "his royal pa who said 'So glad to see you,' and grinned in a queer fashion." The first thing the lad noticed was the President's voice: "It is very weak, and when he makes a joke, or gets off some particularly apt word, it rises to a squeaky falsetto. . . . And all through he had that remarkable tenseness, and terseness—he spoke as though he were too angry to get his words out, at first—snarling, in a sort of nasal way, over each word. . . . but what he said was remarkably good and to the point."

About 1,000 items, composed of correspondence, literary manuscripts, printed matter, and photographs, were presented by Miss Gertrude Traubel of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mr. Charles E. Feinberg of Detroit, Mich., as additions to the Horace Traubel collection, which was established in 1955.¹⁰ The correspondence includes letters from Eugene V. Debs, Joaquin Miller, John Sloan, Alfred Stieglitz, and Blanche Yurka. Mr. Feinberg has also generously added to the Edward Everett Hale manuscripts, described in last year's report,¹¹ a group of 12 Hale letters dated between 1873 and 1908, many of which were addressed to Alice Pierce on Unitarian Church matters.

Further additions to the papers¹² of the late Kenneth Roberts have been received from Mrs. Roberts. The new material, aggregating about 4,000 pieces, consists of holographs, typescripts, tear sheets, and proofs of Mr. Roberts' work. There are a number of articles he wrote while serving in the Intelligence Section of the Siberian Expeditionary Force in 1918 and as a roving

correspondent for the *Saturday Evening Post*. Although Mr. Roberts is perhaps better known as novelist and journalist than as playwright, the present gifts contain manuscripts of 13 plays, including *The Brotherhood of Man* (1919), which was written in collaboration with Robert Garland, and *Money Talks*, of which Ben Ames Williams was coauthor.

Approximately 600 pieces of correspondence have been added to the papers of Stanley Washburn (1878–1950), author and newspaper correspondent, as a gift from Mrs. Washburn.¹³ The material is concerned with Mr. Washburn's political activities, 1920–32, and with his interest, in the years 1941–43, in such subjects as the maintenance and strengthening of civilian morale in anticipation of a long war, the organization of the Women's Army Corps, and the lowering of the draft age.

OTHER PUBLIC FIGURES

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Frank P. Hixson of Lake Forest, Ill., about 300 papers (1869–1905) of Olivia B. Hall, prominent woman suffragist of Ann Arbor, Mich., have been received. Over 70 letters to Mrs. Hall from Susan B. Anthony are included in the group, as are letters from Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Anna Howard Shaw, Emily B. Ketcham, Carrie Chapman Catt, and others who were active in the woman suffrage movement. Miss Anthony's letters in 1897 are particularly concerned with a standing fund she hoped to raise for the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Col. William S. Culbertson, distinguished American diplomat, educator, author, and authority on the economics of world trade, has presented his papers,* which include approximately 35,000 items,

¹⁰ *QJCA*, XIII (May 1956), 166.

¹¹ *QJCA*, XV (May 1958), 188.

¹² Previous gifts of Roberts papers are described in *QJCA*, XIII (May 1956), 157; XIV (May 1957), 120; and XV (May 1958), 188.

¹³ The previous gift was described in *QJCA*, XII (May 1955), 127.

dated 1906-58, and consist of correspondence, memoranda, and manuscripts of his speeches, articles, and books. In the course of his work as member and later vice-chairman of the United States Tariff Commission (1917-25), Colonel Culbertson formulated the principle of the so-called "flexible" tariff. The papers include materials that related to his work on the Commission as well as to his service as ambassador to Rumania (1925-28) and to Chile (1928-33), where he was largely responsible for a settlement of the long-standing controversy between Chile and Peru over the provinces of Tacna and Arica. There are also papers dealing with Colonel Culbertson's work in the field of geopolitics during World War II, with various international conferences he attended as an economic expert, and with the Special Mission to French North Africa, the Middle East, Italy, and France which he headed in 1944, with the rank of ambassador.

Approximately 4,000 papers* of Leo Pasvolksy have been received as a gift from Mrs. Pasvolksy. They are concerned with his work as special assistant to the Secretary of State and in other diplomatic assignments and cover, in the form of reports, memoranda, and records of conventions, the World War II period.

Among materials added to the papers of persons prominent in international affairs, the most extensive is a gift of some 7,500 manuscripts, received from Mr. and Mrs. John Walton Barrett, which have greatly enhanced the value of the papers of Mr. Barrett's uncle, John Barrett (1866-1938), diplomat, journalist, and longtime Director General of the Pan American Union. The correspondence covers his service as Minister to Argentina (1902-4), to Panama (1904-5), and to Colombia (1905-6), where he negotiated the first protocol for settlement of United States-Colombia disputes over the Panama

Canal. There is an extensive correspondence, too, for the years he was Director General of the Pan American Union (1907-20), and this is supplemented by Mr. Barrett's valuable "for-the-record" memoranda. Of his service in the latter position, President Theodore Roosevelt said: "He reorganized and developed it from an unimportant, dying government bureau, into a powerful world-recognized international organization for peace, friendship and commerce."

Mr. Chandler P. Anderson, Jr., of Washington, D.C., has presented approximately 350 items as an addition to the papers of his father, noted arbitrator in international negotiations. The gift* consists of a small amount of correspondence, diplomas and other biographical material, and photographs. The papers¹⁴ of Norman H. Davis have been enlarged by a gift of about 300 pieces* from his son. These include correspondence relating to various plans for financial reconstruction in Europe following World War I, March-May 1919; Mr. Davis' notes prepared during the Paris Peace Conference (1919), at which he was financial adviser to President Wilson; and a file of correspondence concerning the Keynes Plan for financial reconstruction, April-May 1920. Florence Jaffray (Mrs. J. Borden) Harri-man, former Minister to Norway, has added about 150 items to her papers described in last year's report.¹⁵ Included in the gift are letters from King Olaf V of Norway, Gen. John J. Pershing, Adlai E. Stevenson, and Lord Archie Inverchapel of the staff of the British Embassy in Washington.

The daughters of Oscar Terry Crosby (1861-1947), who served as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in President Wilson's administration, have almost doubled

¹⁴ QJCA, XI (May 1954), 167.

¹⁵ QJCA, XV (May 1958), 189.

the number of their father's papers in the Library by a gift of approximately 1,000 items.¹⁸ The addition includes about 500 letters from Woodrow Wilson, Carter Glass, Herbert Hoover, John Maynard Keynes, Newton D. Baker, and others; Mr. Crosby's notes on various subjects; and drafts and typescripts of articles and speeches.

The papers of Henry F. Pringle (1897-1958), a large part of which were deposited in the Library in 1943, were made a gift by Mrs. Pringle. They are composed mainly of correspondence, office memoranda, drafts of speeches, and pamphlet material accumulated by Mr. Pringle when he served as chief of the division of publications of the Office of Facts and Figures and the Office of War Information (1943-44) and as consultant to the War Department (1944-45). The correspondence includes exchanges with Justice Felix Frankfurter, Reinhold Niebuhr, E. B. White, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Elmer Davis, and Rabbi Stephen Wise, as well as with Members of Congress, contemporary journalists, and others. In a copy of a letter by Stephen Vincent Benét, who wrote various pieces at the request of the Office of War Information, there is a pseudo-advertisement that begins: "We are now prepared to supply democratic poetry in all sizes up to and including .105 millimeters, shipped in sealed containers and pasteurized at the plant." There are disappointingly few letters about Mr. Pringle's definitive biography of William Howard Taft and none on his biography of Theodore Roosevelt, which won a Pulitzer Prize in 1931. The Pringle papers will be found of special use by the scholar interested in the development of the war-time information services.

¹⁸ The first group of Crosby papers is described in *QJCA*, XIII (May 1956), 160-61.

The Library has received, as a gift from Mrs. Langmuir, about 15,000 papers of the late chemist and Nobel Prize winner, Irving Langmuir (1881-1957). Most of the papers consist of notes and related materials concerning scientific research, but there are also a number of letters to members of his family and friends. A series written to his mother when he was attending the University of Göttingen gives an interesting picture of the American "colony" there and includes enthusiastic descriptions of the chemical experiments in which he was engaged. In a letter of December 16, 1905, he told of dressing in a "dress suit, white gloves, and high hat" and "riding in a fine two horse carriage" to pay the traditional calls on the nine professors who were to examine him.

Approximately 1,500 pieces have been added to the papers of Samuel F. Emmons (1841-1911), noted geologist, by his stepdaughter, Mrs. Armistead Peter III, of Washington, D.C. In addition to correspondence concerning business and family affairs, 1863-1907, there are 11 diaries for various years between 1874 and 1898. The papers of Harry B. Weiss, well-known entomologist, have also been enlarged by an additional gift from Dr. Weiss of approximately 300 letters, mainly letters he received from other outstanding entomologists from 1910 to 1927.

"You are as much alone in art grandeur as Lincoln was [as] a man and statesman," wrote the proud father of sculptor Paul Wayland Bartlett (1865-1925) in a letter to his son, who in 1914 was working on the figures for the pediment of the House wing of the United States Capitol. This appraisal is one of many letters of Truman Howe Bartlett among the Paul Wayland Bartlett papers, which have been presented by Mrs. Armistead Peter III, whose gift

¹⁹ *QJCA*, VI (May 1949), 83-84.

of Samuel F. Emmons papers is recorded in the preceding paragraph.

The 10,000 items of correspondence, sketches, drawings, notes, photographs, and other materials demonstrate Paul Bartlett's capacity for patient detail and craftsmanship and reflect his career in the world of sculpture from 1879, when he exhibited a bust in the Paris Salon, until his death in 1925. In 1916 he declared, "Any effort to use an old solution for a new problem is the admission of artistic impotence," and his papers provide evidence of the thorough preparation that went into each new work of art, including the statues of Michelangelo and Columbus in the Library of Congress, the Joseph Warren statue in Boston, the Franklin statue in Philadelphia, and the statue of Lafayette in the Louvre, considered by many critics to be one of the three greatest equestrian statues in the world. The Bartlett papers join the papers of seven other prominent American sculptors already in the Library: Henry Kirke Brown, Gutzon Borglum, Jo Davidson, Vinnie Ream Hoxie, Louis Saint-Gaudens, Anthony Lauck, and Lee Lawrie.

Dr. Lyman Bryson, author, lecturer, educator, and broadcaster, has presented the first installment of his papers (about 3,900 manuscripts). Probably best known to the general public as moderator of "Invitation to Learning," he has devoted his life to a better communication of ideas, lucid writing, and the publication of nonfiction books written to appeal to the average reader. This has been accomplished through his work as a professor at Columbia University since 1934, his interest in the American Association for Adult Education and in educational broadcasting, his editorship of the Peoples Library, and his own writings. The Bryson papers contain correspondence, scripts of radio broadcasts, and manuscripts of books and articles.

The first installment of the papers* of another well-known author and broadcast-

er, Eric Sevareid, has also been received, as the gift of Mr. Sevareid. The approximately 10,000 items include correspondence from 1946 on, drafts of articles and books, and drafts and copies of broadcasts and interviews.

The personal papers of Alton Brooks Parker (1852-1926) have been presented by Mrs. Parker and by a granddaughter, Mrs. Mary H. Oxholm, both of New York City. Parker served as justice of the New York Supreme Court (1886-89) and judge of the New York Court of Appeals (1889-92) before becoming chief justice of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court in 1898. Among the papers, which number about 6,000 items, are letters from Charles Evans Hughes, Rufus W. Peckham, and other leading judicial figures of the time. In 1904 Parker resigned as chief justice and accepted the Democratic Party's nomination for the Presidency, but only after his famous "Gold Telegram" to delegate William F. Sheehan—the draft of which is in his papers—had made his position on the gold standard clear. The major value of the Parker papers lies in the extensive correspondence which Judge Parker carried on with leading politicians of New York State at a time when New York politics dominated the national political scene.

About 3,700 items have been added to the papers*¹⁸ of Judge Harold Montelle Stephens (1886-1955), justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, as a gift from Mrs. Stephens.

Two holograph letters of Salmon P. Chase have been added to the Chase collection. The first, addressed on August 26, 1847, to Eli T. Tappan, editor of the *Ohio Press* in Columbus, concerns contributions by Chase to the columns of that paper;

¹⁸ The main body of Stephens papers was described in *QJCA*, XIII (May 1956), 160.

the second, written on November 29, 1864, shortly before Chase became Chief Justice of the United States, outlined the itinerary he would follow from Cincinnati to Washington, speaking en route.

Additions to the papers of other public figures include four diaries (for the years 1871, 1872, 1878, and 1891), which have been added to 23 diary volumes already in the papers of Jedediah Hotchkiss, map-maker of the Confederacy; a small group of sermon and prayer notes, received as the gift of Rev. Frederick Ward Kates and added to the papers of Charles Henry Brent, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church; correspondence, scrapbooks, photographs, and a file of material relating to the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Jacob A. Riis, added to the Riis papers by four grandchildren; and 2,000 pieces of correspondence, memoranda, and reports concerned with Leonard P. Ayres' service as statistician with the United States Army in World Wars I and II, added to the Ayres papers as the gift of the Honorable W. Randolph Burgess.¹⁹

Archives

The Society of the Cincinnati has added approximately 70 manuscripts, mainly of the eighteenth century, to its valuable body of records* which has been on deposit in the Library since 1930. Beyond the items incorporated into relevant files of the Society's records, there are manuscripts by or related to members but written before the Society was organized in 1783; a collection made by Allen Russell Parker, Jr., which includes 3 letters written by Samuel Mather between 1759 and 1778; and a collection of Nathaniel Pendleton manuscripts.

*The Hotchkiss papers are described in *QJCA*, VI (May 1949), 83; the Brent papers, XII (May 1955), 122, and XV (May 1958), 190-91; the Riis papers, X (May 1953), 154; and the Ayres papers, XIV (May 1957), 123.

The Forest History Foundation, Inc., with headquarters in St. Paul, Minn., has launched an oral-history project in connection with its effort to preserve materials important to the understanding of forest history. The Library will receive copies of transcripts of interviews held with persons who were in a position to see the development of various phases of forestry in the early part of the twentieth century. Thus far records of four such interviews, with men in Florida, California, Washington, and Minnesota, have been received.

The League of Women Voters of the United States has given about 32,000 items, dated 1916-40 and 1948-54, for addition to the records of the organization, which were presented in 1949.²⁰ Among the subjects treated in the new material are the United Nations, economic development, the betterment of public schools, full employment, international trade, taxation, and the Republican and Democratic National Committees.

Manuscripts and corrected versions of material published in *Harper's Magazine* between September 1955 and August 1956, and a file of more than 1,500 letters reflecting readers' opinions in 1954, have been received for addition to the records of the publishing firm of Harper and Brothers.* Valuable biographical data in the form of articles and correspondence are included in the editorial files for the first supplementary volume to the *Dictionary of American Biography*, which have been received as a gift from the American Council of Learned Societies and have been joined to similar materials pertaining to the volumes in the main series of this publication.

Special Items

A picture of seal fishery and whaling at the end of the eighteenth century is given

²⁰ These were described in *QJCA*, VII (May 1950), 29.

in a journal kept from August 1797 to May 1799 by a New England Quaker, Christopher Almy, who sailed out of New Bedford, Mass. In addition to recording routine information—position, weather, and catch—Almy named other whalers sighted on the voyage, told something of life on board, and described the efforts he and his shipmates had to make near Santa María Island, off the coast of Chile, to avoid capture by the Spanish and Indians. He poked sly fun at those on land: “our sailors say that there was an old Woman that said that it was likely enough that there was mountains of sugar and rivers of rum but as for flying Fish it was impossible.” He added: “we are wonderfully favoured for we have had several flying fish to fly on board to day.” During a calm his thoughts went to his family in New England. He was “so desirous that our Little Children may get Learning that I can see them, Joseph in his Ab Abs and Mary just beging to Learn her Letters.” The journal, given by Mrs. John P. Marble of Washington, D.C., is accompanied by two letters Lydia Hill Almy tucked into her husband’s sea chest to read “while thou art on the foaming Otion tosed.”

Four manuscripts relating to the early years of the National Capital have been acquired and added to the District of Columbia collection. One is a letter of June 7, 1794, to President Washington from David Stuart and Daniel Carroll, Commissioners of the Federal District, which has been made a part of the file of Presidents-Commissioners correspondence formed by the Department of State when it had custody of the papers of the early Presidents. This is a reply to Washington’s letter of June 1, a retained copy of which was already in the file.

Miss Faith Bradford of Washington, D.C., has presented a letter written on February 25, 1839, by Mary Lyon, pioneer

in providing advanced education for women, and founder, in 1837, of Mount Holyoke Seminary (now Mount Holyoke College) in South Hadley, Mass. The immediate purpose was to tell Martha M. Green of Westmoreland, N.H., that there were no vacancies for new students, although the seminary had been opened less than 16 months before. She then asked Miss Green, who had been recommended to her, if she would be interested in a teaching position. The situation would not be easy: “Our rooms are not all furnished, & we suffer great inconvenience from the necessity of borrowing furniture.”

A group of approximately 2,000 papers pertaining to the Allied Military Government of Campagna, Lazio-Umbria, Lombardy, and Sicily during World War II has been received as a gift from Prof. Maurice F. Neufeld of Cornell University. The material includes correspondence, press releases, radio addresses, and occupation orders.

Reproductions

DOMESTIC

A positive microfilm copy of important James and Dolley Madison materials, owned by Mr. George B. Cutts, was received as a gift through the editorial office of *The Papers of James Madison*. The reproduced material includes a number of original letters by and to the Madisons, as well as transcripts of most of these and of other Madison items that may no longer exist. The latter were made by a niece of Mrs. Madison’s, Mary E. E. Cutts, and they appear to be much more faithful copies of the original material than are the printed versions, based upon them, in *Memoirs and Letters of Dolly Madison* (1886), by Lucia B. Cutts.

Two other groups of original personal papers in the Library have been supplemented by the acquisition of microfilm

copies of cognate groups in other repositories. The films reproduce about 300 recently discovered papers of Thomas Jefferson that were once a part of and have now been returned to the "Edgehill-Randolph" collection of Jefferson papers in the Massachusetts Historical Society; and seven volumes containing diary entries dating from the 1860's, notes, and poems of John Milton Hay (1838-1905), the originals of which are in Brown University Library.

Photostatic copies of 31 manuscripts by or relating to Napoleon Bonaparte, in the Heineman Collection in New York City, were presented by Mr. D. N. Heineman. Included are eight letters written by Napoleon to Josephine between December 1795 and May 1800, translations of which appear in H. F. Hall's *Napoleon's Letters to Josephine* (1901); six letters he wrote to Talleyrand, August 1805-March 1807, in the first of which he sketched a plan for an alliance with Prussia; his autograph drafts of a speech to be made in Corsica [1796] and of a proclamation on entering Vienna in May 1809; and single letters to the Prince of Neufchatel (1808) and Marie Louise of Austria (1814). There also are reproductions of a letter from Napoleon's mother to his brother Louis (1800) and of three letters to the Empress Josephine from her son Eugène (1806-8).

The Library was permitted to make photostatic copies of 33 papers of Capt. Samuel Chester Reid (1783-1861), designer of the present form of the American flag, and of members of his family, by the owner of the originals, Samuel Chester Reid III, of San Francisco, Calif. Dated between 1807 and 1860, the manuscripts center around Captain Reid's brilliant naval action against the British on September 26-27, 1814, when he was in command of the private brig GENERAL ARMSTRONG, off the coast of Fayal in the Azores.

Mrs. Ross O'Donoghue of Arlington, Va., has permitted the filming of approxi-

mately 500 manuscripts of members of her family. These are composed mainly of correspondence of her grandfather, William Henry Hunt (1823-84), during the years he served as Secretary of the Navy under President Garfield and as Minister to Russia, 1881-84; and personal correspondence of her father, Gaillard Hunt (1862-1924), during his longtime service as chief of the Passport Bureau and editor of the Department of State and as chief of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. There also are a few writings of William Hunt's daughter, which center about a trip she made to Russia while her father was American Minister there and which include a description of the coronation of Emperor Alexander III, in 1883.

Reproductions of a significant collection of Guatemalan documents relating to mid-century political and labor activities has been received as a gift from the Foreign Policy Institute of the University of Pennsylvania. The collection covers the period from 1944, when Gen. Jorge Ubico was exiled, to 1954, when the regime of President Jacobo Arbenz was overthrown by Col. Castillo Armas. The reproductions, consisting of 60 reels of microfilm and some 35,000 photoprints of selected portions of the film, cover correspondence, minutes, and financial accounts of labor unions, political organizations, and government agencies.

FOREIGN

Microfilm copies of original manuscripts of American interest in Sweden and in England were purchased through the James B. Wilbur Fund.

A collection of American autographs in the Kungliga Biblioteket in Stockholm, copied with the cooperation of Mr. Bengt Dahlback, includes letters of the first 10 Presidents of the United States, of five Vice Presidents, and of other American statesmen, military officers, and writers.

A copy of selected papers of painter Joseph Bartholomew Kidd (1808-89), was made with the kind permission of his granddaughter, Miss Miriam Kidd, of London, who owns the originals. The papers include a diary kept by the Scottish artist during visits to Jamaica and New York, 1835-38; a notebook, 1845; a sketchbook; and his copy of the first volume of *The Miscellany of Natural History* (1833), which is illustrated with engravings by Mr. Kidd.

A microfilm copy was substituted for handwritten transcripts, made for the Library many years ago, of the papers comprising MS. 1123 of the records of the Archbishops of Canterbury in Lambeth Palace Library in London. The papers in this group are dated 1725-63 and relate to the American colonies. Substitution of film for transcripts of important American material in the Public Record Office in London resulted in the copying of admirals' dispatches (1745-83) in volumes 480-89 of Admiralty records, class 1; declared accounts (1671-1784) in bundles 759-829 of Audit Office records, class 1; entry books of William Blathwayt, auditor

general and surveyor of the King's revenue in the Plantations (1680-1718), in Treasury records, class 64; in-letters from "America and West Indies" in volumes 1-8 and 11-13 of the War Office records, class 1; and from Colonial Office records (classes 5, 152, and 324) original correspondence and entry books of the Board of Trade and Secretary of State, relating to East Florida, New York, the proprietary governments, and the Leeward Islands.

As the result of a Ford Foundation grant, the papers of Charles Cornwallis (1738-1805), Marquis and Earl of Cornwallis, were microfilmed. The originals are in the Public Record Office in London. Finally, through the generosity of Mr. Julien C. Yonge, Director of the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History at the University of Florida, a microfilm copy of legajo 1900 of the Papeles de Cuba, in the Archivo General de Indias in Seville, was added to the extensive collection of Spanish reproductions.

DOROTHY S. EATON
AND THE STAFF OF THE
MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

Rare Books

IT WILL BE apparent to our readers that many of the notable pieces described in this report came to the collection through the generous gifts of the Library's friends. Mr. Alfred Whital Stern of Chicago last year contributed a sizable fund for the purchase of printed Lincoln materials to be added to the matchless collection that carries his name. The names of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Kebler of Bronxville, N.Y., are undoubtedly familiar to the constant reader of these reports. Once more the Keblers have generously presented an important selection of first editions, principally American, and of manuscripts from their library. A gift from Mr. Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., of New York, enabled the Rare Book Division to acquire a number of rarities which otherwise it would not have been able to purchase. Mrs. Nelson Gutman, of Baltimore, Md., brought to the Division in person an exceedingly desirable first printing of Edgar Allan Poe just at the moment that an exhibition commemorating his 150th birthday was being installed.

Through exchange arrangements with John F. Fleming and the University of Virginia, the Division added a number of pieces of early Americana that are welcome acquisitions indeed. Finally, Mr. S. R. Shapiro of New York presented a number of signed presentation copies of nineteenth- and twentieth-century writers.

From its own resources, and from the customary Library sources, the Division purchased or selected many important and

well-printed volumes and a number of broadsides. The acquisitions from all sources accounted for the addition to the collections of 3,339 books and pamphlets, 206 broadsides, and a small number of prints.

More than a quarter of a century ago, when Seymour de Ricci and William J. Wilson were compiling the *Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada*, Mr. and Mrs. Kebler kindly sent an illuminated manuscript book of hours to the Library of Congress for examination by the editors of the *Census*. This charming French *Horae* has been returned for permanent location in one of the vaults of the Division. In the *Census* (p. 1,192) the manuscript is described in the following succinct fashion:

Horae. Vel. (ca. 1450), 105 ff. (18 x 13 cm.). Evreux use. 5 miniat. Orig. wooden boards and red velvet.

William Loring Andrews coll. New York, purchased by J. F. Drake; n. 146 in one of Drake's catalogues; obtained from him in Jan. 1928.

It now passes into the possession of the American people.

The Library of Congress now possesses 5,582 fifteenth-century books and broadsides, a collection not only distinguished by its size, but important for research in many disciplines. These include five additional incunabula acquired during the year. In the Kebler gifts was an edition of Innocent VIII's *Regulae, cancellariae apostolicae* dated 30 August 1484, printed at Rome by Eucharius Silber, presumably later the

same year. No other copy is recorded in American ownership. Another distinctive feature of the book is the presence, on the recto of the final leaf, of the illuminated arms of a sixteenth-century bishop which are dated 1521.

Through the Houghton fund the Library was enabled to purchase the 1494 edition in Italian of Bartholomaeus Platina's *De honesta voluptate et valetudine*. For many years it has possessed copies of three Latin editions of this first cookbook to be set down in type, dated 1475, 1480, and 1498; similarly, the Library had copies of both editions of another fifteenth-century cookbook, Apicius' *De re coquinaria*, printed first in 1498 and later about 1500. The Italian translation of the Platina would appear to be the rarest of all. The *Second Census* (P698) located only the copy in the Newberry Library in Chicago; we have traced four others in European libraries. This is a particularly significant acquisition, since it provides an interesting comparison with the manuscript cookbook entitled "Libro de arte coquinaria composto per lo egregio Maestro Martino," a distinguished component of the Library's Katherine Golden Bitting Collection of gastronomy, probably written in Italy about 1450. The entire text of Maestro's manuscript appears as part of Platina's *De honesta voluptate*. Its relationship, therefore, to the first printed cookbook seems indeed a close one, and it will prove of interest to establish how close is the relationship of the cookbook to the Italian translation recently acquired.

The other three are the *Grammatica nova* of Bernardus Perger, attributed to the Hagenau press of Henrich Gran, dated about 1492, and not previously recorded in American ownership; Girolamo Savonarola's *Expositione del Psalmo LXXVIII*, printed at Florence in 1496 (*Second Census* S206), and illustrated with two small Florentine woodcuts of

King David; and another book of 1496, the *Biblia aurea* of Antonius Rampegollis (*Second Census* R23), printed at Strassburg by Johann (Reinhard) Grüninger.

The earliest sixteenth-century book acquired during the year was a copy of Henry VIII's celebrated letter to the Duke of Saxony calling on him to suppress the Lutheran movement. Published in Leipzig in 1523, this tract appears to be uncommonly scarce, since the National Union Catalog locates no other copies in American ownership.

Through the Houghton fund the Division acquired two interesting sixteenth-century books. The earlier is an edition of Petrus Apianus' *Cosmographiae introductio*, printed at Venice by the de Sabio brothers in 1533. This abridgment of a larger work by Apian enjoyed numerous reprintings in the original Latin and in several translations during the first half of the sixteenth century. Since it contains a brief reference to the New World, it may be considered as early Americana. The other volume, containing certain chapters devoted to America, is the Venice, 1560, edition of Joannes Boemus' *Gli costumi, le leggi, et lusanze di tutte le genti*, printed by Francesco Lorenzini.

A recognized authority recently informed the Division that the Library's collection of editions of Sebastian Münster, cosmographer and mathematician, could not be matched on this side of the Atlantic. This collection is strengthened further through the acquisition of a desirable copy of Münster's *Rudimenta mathematica*, printed at Basel in 1551. In this example the printer, Henrichus Petrus, has written an inscription to its earliest owner.

In the annual report of two years ago a tabular analysis was made of the 14 editions in the Library of González de Mendoza's *Historia de las casas mas notables* . . . Last year there was secured one of the Italian translations printed at Ven-

ice in 1587 by Andrea Muschio (Henry R. Wagner, *The Spanish Southwest*, p. 127, 7n). While it does not contain the Espejo account relating to the discovery of New Mexico, it contains a number of chapters devoted to America, principally to the area of the Caribbean and Mexico.

In 1587 there appeared at Turin an interesting volume of nearly 700 pages that was written by Francisco Valles, private physician to Philip II of Spain. Entitled *De iis, quae scripta sunt physice in libris sacris, sive de sacra philosophia*, Valles' text is concerned with those scriptural passages that are devoted to natural science or sacred philosophy. Lynn Thorndike, in volume VI of his *A History of Magic and Experimental Science*, devotes five pages to a discussion of the text, which he consulted through the copy in Columbia University Library, the only one recorded in American ownership by the National Union Catalog. Dr. Thorndike summarizes the methods of Dr. Valles in these terms (p. 356): "Vallesius recognizes that the Bible was not written to teach us natural science. But he contends that when it does speak of nature, it does not mean to deceive us and, as the inspired word of God, may be confidently relied upon. Now that he has finished commenting upon Aristotle, Hippocrates and Galen, he intends to devote the rest of his life to study of the Bible from this standpoint. He thinks that by no other method can sure conclusions be reached as to things of nature, while the soul experiences a pious satisfaction even from the historical or physical reading of Scripture."

In the copy now acquired, pages 14 and 15 of the text were apparently overlooked at the time of printing and have been filled in in manuscript. A number of passages have been censored in ink; from a manuscript note at the end of the dedication we

learn that the expurgation was made in the Alcázar in 1620 by a member of the Spanish Inquisition, Mattheus Baptista.

One of the great engineering achievements of the sixteenth century was the erecting of the obelisk in St. Peter's square. A number of years ago the Library of Congress received as a gift from the British Museum Filippo Pigafetta's *Discorso d'intorno all'istoria della aguiglia*, printed at Rome in 1586.¹ The *Discorso* in part is a defense of Domenico Fontana, the engineer selected by Pope Sixtus V to handle the reerection. Fontana's rivals who had been disappointed in their hopes to secure the commission did their best to discredit him and hindered him in every way possible. Pigafetta's defense seems to have proved effective, and Fontana proceeded with his plans. The obelisk was lowered from its original position in Rome on April 28, 1586, and was erected in the location it now occupies on September 10, 1586.

The operation itself is described by Fontana in his *Della trasportatione dell'obelisco Vaticano*, which was published at Rome in 1590. The Library does not possess a copy of this first edition, but it was successful in procuring last year a fine copy in a contemporary vellum binding of the second, printed at Naples in 1604. Presumably the same folio-size plates utilized in the first edition to show the various stages of the project are here repeated. The second edition, however, contains an additional book describing the different architectural and engineering accomplishments of the author. This second edition would seem to be rarer in this country than the first, the National Union Catalog locating only a copy in the New York Public Library.

¹ *QJCA*, III (February 1946), 11-12.

Americana

The Rare Book Division has secured, principally through gift but also through a few purchases, a number of fine early American imprints of the seventeenth and early eighteenth century. American books of this antiquity have been eagerly sought for more than a century, and they are becoming increasingly harder to find. It is therefore with some considerable satisfaction that we record as a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Kebler a fine copy, in its original binding, of Increase Mather's *Komētophgia, or a Discourse Concerning Comets*, printed at Boston in 1683. This copy is far superior in condition to the two that have been in the Library for many years. Two other writings of Increase Mather were included in the Kebler gift, but these were printed in England. For some years the earlier of these, regarded as the first of that eminent divine's acknowledged publications, was believed to have been printed at Cambridge, Mass., and is so described in Charles Evans' bibliography (Evans 143). They are *The Mystery of Israel's Salvation* (London, 1669), enclosed in a levant morocco solander case by Rivière; and *A Brief Relation of the State of New England* (London, 1689), which is a fresh copy in a handsome Sangorski and Sutcliffe binding.

Cotton Mather, son of Increase, must have been the most voluminous writer of early eighteenth-century America. The late Thomas J. Holmes in his definitive bibliography recorded 444 known published titles, of which the Library possessed 107 at the time it appeared in 1940. Subsequent additions have enlarged this total, and the Kebler gift brings three new volumes, all of which were previously in the Library's collections, but not in such interesting copies. The Kebler copy, for example, of Cotton Mather's *Psalterium Americanum*, printed at Boston in 1718

(Evans 1946; Holmes 314) is in a contemporary binding, and an inscription on the front flyleaf indicates that it was a gift of the author to an individual named Gale on August 4, 1720. The copy of his *India Christiana*, published at Boston in 1721 (Evans 2246; Holmes 182), also is contemporaneously bound and contains the rare leaf of "Corrigenda" pasted on the back cover; this is not present in the other copy in the Library. The remaining volume is Mather's *The Christian Philosopher* (London, 1721; Holmes 52A). This text, according to Prof. Kenneth B. Murdock, "expresses as no earlier American book had done the beginning of the more liberal philosophy of the eighteenth century."

Michael Wigglesworth's *The Day of Doom* and *Meat out of the Eater* were two of the most popular poems composed and published in Colonial America. The earliest complete edition now extant of the former, the first original American poem to be published, is the unique copy issued in London in 1666, which is in the British Museum. The earliest American edition of this famous and terrifying poem that has survived is the one printed in Boston in 1701, although it is believed that an earlier American edition had appeared at Cambridge in 1662. The earliest edition in the Library is one that was printed at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1711. Last year the Library acquired a copy of the Boston edition of 1751, described on the title page as the seventh edition (Evans 6796), but actually the eighth. In truth it is the third American edition of which copies have survived.

Even rarer is Wigglesworth's *Meat out of the Eater*. It was apparently first printed in 1670, but the earliest extant edition is one printed at Boston in 1689. Last year the Library secured a fine copy of the fifth, printed at Boston in 1717, the second edition that has survived. The im-

print indicates that this issue was printed for Benjamin Elliot; other issues are known that were printed for different booksellers.

Sir William Keith, Governor of Pennsylvania from 1717 to 1726, was popular with the Assembly and the people of the colony. He appears, however, to have been too democratic for the proprietors, who exerted their authority and dismissed him from his post in 1726. His removal created considerable controversy. For a number of years the Library has possessed no fewer than three copies of the 4-page folio edition of *The Case of the Heir at Law and Executrix of the Late Proprietor of Pennsylvania*. This may be the edition described by Evans 2735 as having been printed at Philadelphia by Andrew Bradford, yet it appears to belong to the edition printed in England. The executrix referred to was Hannah Penn, widow of William Penn. The case was apparently widely circulated, together with two petitions to the King on behalf of Sir William Keith. The publication of the Penn case led to a further reply in the form of a 10-page folio printing of *A Just and Plain Vindication of Sir William Keith, Bart. Late Governour of Pennsylvania, from the Untruths and Aspertions Contained in a Paper, Printed at London, and Now Reprinting at Philadelphia, under the Title of The Case of the Heir at Law and Executrix of the Late Proprietor of Pennsylvania, &c.* Evans 2753 supplies the imprint "[Philadelphia: Printed by Samuel Keimer?, 1726]," but locates no copy; Sabin located only the copy in the Library Company of Philadelphia. It would thus appear that the Library of Congress has acquired a rare tract which contributes to the retelling of the unhappy story of Sir William Keith's removal from office.

Another early Pennsylvania pamphlet of the same period that has been added to the collections is a copy of David Lloyd's *A Defence of the Legislative Constitution of*

the Province of Pennsylvania, assigned to Andrew Bradford's press and dated 1728 (Evans 3050). This tract by the Chief Justice of the Province concerns a parliamentary dispute as to whether 16 members of the House might assume the full powers of the 26-member House in the absence of Sir William Keith and others. Only two other copies are recorded in American ownership; one is in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the other in the American Philosophical Society.

Two pieces associated with the name of Benjamin Franklin have been added to the Library's extensive collection of Franklinsiana. The earlier is a file of *The Independent Whig*, reprinted at Philadelphia by Samuel Keimer from the London edition in 53 numbers, and published from January 20, 1720, to January 4, 1721 (Evans 2537). At this particular period in his career Franklin was employed by Keimer, and he probably worked on the book. This is described as the fourth entry in William J. Campbell's *The Collection of Franklin Imprints in the Museum of the Curtis Publishing Company* (Philadelphia, 1918); it is, therefore, one of the earliest examples of printing associated with Franklin's apprenticeship that is available in the Library of Congress. The other Franklin item is a broadside that he and his partner David Hall printed in 1764; this is captioned: *Explanatory Remarks on the Assembly's Resolves, Published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 1840* (Evans 9656). Written in support of the Assembly's resolution asking for the substitution of a royal instead of a proprietary government of the province, the text provides strong evidence of the growing resistance in the colony, and its interest in self-government. The concluding sentence reads:

And nothing is now left for the People to determine, but to inform their Representatives, whether they had rather submit to the most

unjust Proprietary Instructions, subversive, and indeed effectually destructive, of their essential Privileges, and of Course become Slaves to the usurped and arbitrary Power of private Subjects; or implore the immediate Protection of a Sovereign, justly celebrated for his tender Regard to the constitutional Rights of *Englishmen*.

Another broadside having a more direct relationship to the outbreak of the Revolution carries the texts of the letters exchanged between General Charles Lee and his former colleague in the British Army, General Burgoyne, shortly after the latter's arrival in Boston. Lee's letter, dated June 7, 1775, states the colonial position, and the determination of the colonials to preserve their liberties or perish. He beseeches General Burgoyne to reconsider his position and not to become the tools of an "insidious court and cabinet." General Lee further states: "I am convinced that a regular plan has been laid . . . to abolish even the shadow of liberty amongst us. It was not the demolition of the tea, it was not any other particular act of the Bostonians, or of the other provinces which constituted the crimes. But it is the noble spirit of liberty manifestly pervading the whole continent, which has rendered them the objects of ministerial & royal vengeance." General Burgoyne wrote an equally lengthy letter in reply, dated July 8, 1775, in which he proposed an interview which Lee declined to grant. In the course of his letter the British general prophetically asked a question concerning the actions of the colonials: "Is it a denial of the right of British legislation to impose them [i.e. taxes] and subsequently a struggle for total independency?" Burgoyne was to receive his answer just a year later.

Another exciting Americana acquisition is the complete text, printed on vellum, of the first letter that Rev. Jacob Duché, chaplain of the Continental Congress, composed for inclusion in his *Observations on a Variety of Subjects*, printed at Phila-

delphia by John Dunlap in 1774. Occupying 28 pages printed on 28 leaves, the printed text, except for the first and final pages, is found on facing pages. It is thus evident that Dunlap printed his text only on one side of the vellum sheet. The last page contains the following colophon: "PHILADELPHIA:/PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP;/ IN MARKET-STREET. / [line] M,DCC,LXXIII." As far as it has been possible to check, this is a unique issue of the first letter, printed one year before it appeared in the larger work of 1774. It represents undoubtedly the earliest instance of an American book to be printed on vellum. Apparently it was prepared as a trial issue, or possibly Dunlap merely wished to experiment with printing by this difficult medium. It takes on further pertinence and significance when one recalls that John Dunlap in 1776 printed one copy of his first edition of the Declaration of Independence on vellum, without place of printing. This is now owned by the American Philosophical Society. The 1774 edition of Duché's book is fairly common admittedly, but it seems particularly significant that the text of this first letter printed on vellum contains interesting references to Independence Hall, the Library Company of Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Franklin.

To conclude this section of the report, mention must be made of a copy of William Pain's *The Practical House Carpenter or Youth's Instructor*, printed at Philadelphia in its sixth edition by Thomas Dobson in 1797 (Evans 32628). Copiously illustrated with more than 140 plates, this "do-it-yourself" book for the everyday carpenter was used extensively in this country and made available a great variety of architectural design for constructing well-proportioned, beautiful houses. This volume was included in the Kebler gift.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kebler the Library is also indebted for two examples repre-

sentative of a different kind of instruction. These are a pair of early eighteenth-century English hornbooks, one of wood and the other of ivory. (*See illustration.*) The tiny one on wood would appear to be the earlier and has been dated about 1710. The horn is present, as is the printed leaf with the alphabet in lower- and upper-case letters, and the vowels, diphthongs, and prayer are intact beneath it. On the whole, one must describe this as a remarkably well-preserved example of an early English hornbook. The example on ivory, dated about 1750, contains merely the alphabet with the upper-case letters on one side and the lower-case letters on the other. The handle at one time was broken and has been repaired. Andrew W. Tuer, in his *History of the Horn-book* (London, 1897), reproduces on cut 48 a similar example. These two early primers, which some regard as instructive toys, constitute a most appropriate introduction to the Library's extensive collection of juvenile literature.

The Kebler gift also included two fine examples of fore-edge paintings. The theme of a hunting scene appears on the fore-edge of the London, 1811, edition of James Thomson's *The Seasons* and appears to be contemporary. Similarly, a rather detailed scene of an English village is the subject utilized to ornament the edges of *The Life and Remains of H. V. White* (London, 1825).

A number of gifts from Mr. and Mrs. Kebler during recent years have strengthened effectively the Library's holdings of American literature. Particularly is this statement true when the term "condition" is mentioned, for the discerning collector is insistent upon securing only copies in fine condition, and Mr. Kebler is that kind of discriminating connoisseur. His most recent gift in this category is a remarkable collection of first editions and other writings of Lafcadio Hearn. Perhaps it

is a little unrealistic to refer to Hearn as an American author, since he was born in England and died in Japan after he had assumed Japanese citizenship. His earliest writings, however, were published in this country, where he spent 21 of the 54 years of his life; and he will be included in the *Bibliography of American Literature*, now in process.

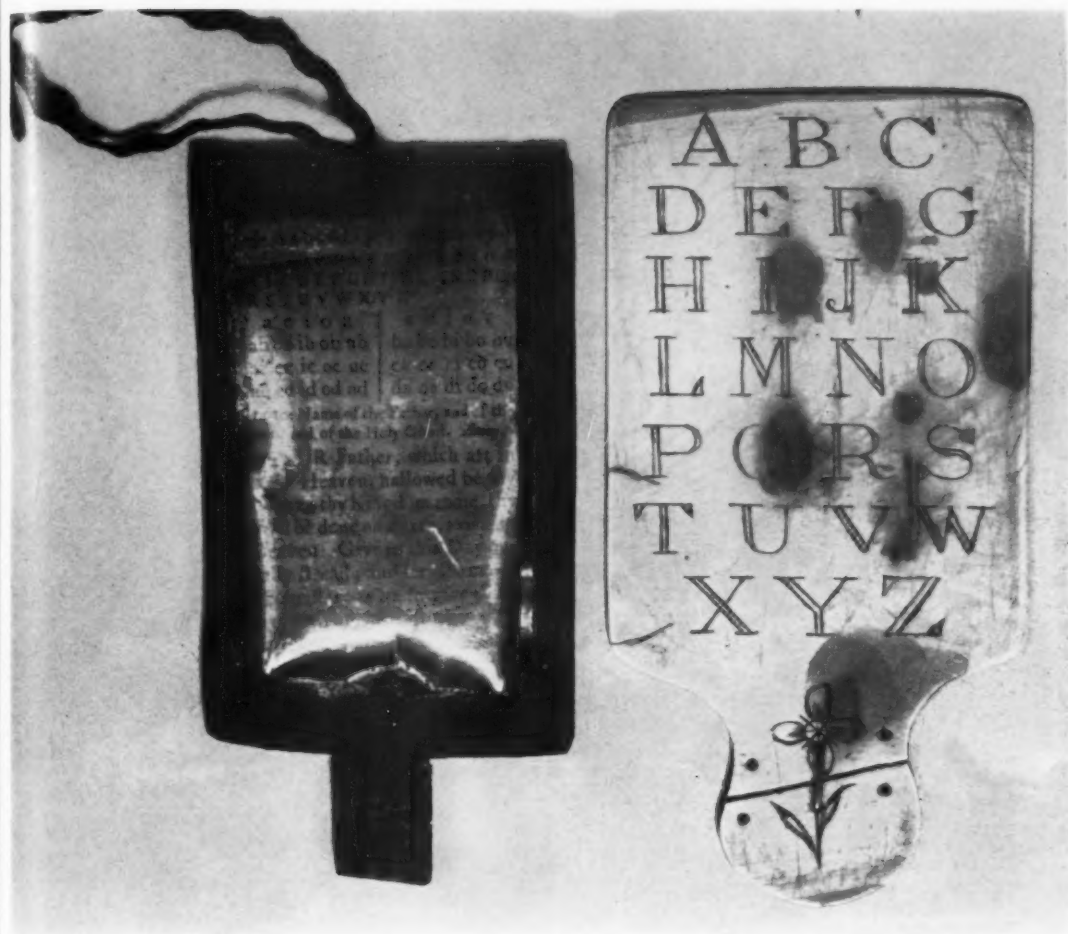
The Hearn gift includes as well a fine holograph manuscript which contains the complete text of an article entitled "In the Twilight of the Gods." Written on 37 pages and dated Kobe, Japan, Jan. 31, 1895, the article was published in the *Atlantic Monthly* for June of that year. The substance of the text relates presumably to an interview that the author had with a Japanese art dealer who collected josses and other Oriental objects and appraised their value without regard to their antiquity or the devotion of centuries, articulate in the craft of their makers.

The printed materials include 32 first editions, of which 18 appeared during the author's lifetime. Among these are Hearn's first and second published original writings, *Stray Leaves from Strange Literature* (Boston, 1884) and *Some Chinese Ghosts* (Boston, 1887). The first book to bear his name on the title page, however, was his "almost perfect" translation of Théophile Gautier's *One of Cleopatra's Nights*, which was published at New York in 1882; this is present in the recent gift as well as a copy of his translation of *The Crime of Sylvester Bonnard* (New York, 1890), originally written in French by Anatole France. Another early work by Hearn is a compilation made during his sojourn in New Orleans, which he called *Historical Sketch Book and Guide to New Orleans* (New York, 1885). Later first editions through which Hearn's reputation was achieved are, among others, his first novel, *Chita* (New York, 1885), *Two Years in the French West Indies* (New

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Two early eighteenth-century hornbooks, presented to the Library by Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Kebler.

VOL. I.

ORATION

OF

Abraham Lincoln

AT

THE DEDICATION

OF THE

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERY,

November 19, 1863.

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

An early broadside printing of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. The gift of Mr. Alfred Whital Stern.



Title page of SZENT BIBLIA (Vienna, 1626), the first complete translation of the Bible for Hungarian Catholics. (See p. 168.)

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York, 1890) and *Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan* (Boston, 1894). When the Kebler collection, which also contains a goodly representation of secondary works, is joined to the published Hearn materials already in the Library's possession, it is safe to say that its holdings now are virtually complete.

Other highlights in the field of American literature which were also presented by good friends are four inscribed works by Eugene O'Neill, all but one of which are first editions: *Thirst* (Boston, 1914), the playwright's first published volume; *Before Breakfast* (New York, 1916); *Gold* (New York, 1920); and *The Emperor Jones* (Cincinnati, [1921]), the second edition with certain textual changes. Finally, the Library has received a signed holograph of Robinson Jeffers' *To the Stone-Cutters*, one of the poems included in his *Tamar and Other Poems*, which appeared in New York in 1924.

A short while ago we received a telephone inquiry from a lady in Baltimore, asking whether or not the Library owned the file for 1843, the first year of its publication, of *The Dollar Newspaper* (Philadelphia). Our answer was a regretful no. Any collector of Edgar Allan Poe knows how rare this file is, for the only other recorded set is owned by the Maryland Historical Society. Its importance for Poe enthusiasts is explained through the publication and first appearance in the issues of June 21 and 28 of *The Gold-Bug*, one of Poe's best-known short stories. For it he received a prize of \$100. (See illustration.)

Our Baltimore caller, who identified herself as Mrs. Nelson Gutman, when informed of our interest in the file asked if we would like to have it for our collections. Since, at the time, we were assembling material for an exhibition commemorating the 150th anniversary of Poe's birth, one can readily imagine the alacrity with

which we accepted her generous offer. A few days later she brought the file to Washington, where it was immediately placed on exhibition. Mrs. Gutman has presented this significant rarity in her name and that of her late husband, Nelson Gutman.

Every now and then the Library acquires a significant work in the world of modern belle-lettres that is neither English nor American, but which has made a lasting contribution to all literature. Such an acquisition is the first edition of Gustave Flaubert's masterpiece, *Madame Bovary* (Paris, 1857). Not only has this novel become a classic in its own right, but it is also recognized as one of the foundations of the modern school of realistic and psychological fiction.

Alfred Whital Stern Collection

Last year Mr. Stern most generously established a gift fund for the purchase of books, pamphlets, broadsides, and prints for addition to his collection of Lincolniana. In view of the extent and significance of the superb collection he has created, it is not easy to locate material worthy of the collection that has not already been secured.

It is, therefore, with some degree of satisfaction that we are able to report the acquisition of a number of broadsides of excessive rarity and significance. The story, or rather the legend, of the romance between Abraham Lincoln and Ann Rutledge is known to all who have familiarized themselves with the details of Lincoln's life as well as to countless others who are not as well qualified to weigh the truth of the matter. The wellspring of the legend was a brief article entitled "A Romance of Reality," that appeared in the *Menard Axis* on February 15, 1862. Written by John Hill, the anti-Lincoln editor of this Petersburg, Ill., newspaper, the article sentimentalized the attachment of

young Lincoln toward the fragile, "lovely," and "angelic" lady. At the time of publication, it was not widely circulated, but after the President's death, Hill sent a copy of his article to William H. Herndon, who developed the theme in a lecture he delivered before a Springfield audience on November 16, 1866. Herndon commenced his 15,000-word lecture with the phrase "Lincoln loved Anna Rutledge better than his own life . . .," but this was the mere beginning, for he embroidered the story with nuances suggesting that this romance furnished the key to the enigma of Lincoln's character. The lecture was given broad circulation, for the printed broadside text carried the statement: "Newspapers may use the lecture as they please." The lecture was registered for copyright with the clerk of the Southern District Court of Illinois on November 15, 1866 (entry number 146), the day before its delivery. The text was apparently promptly printed, probably at Springfield, in an eight-column broadside. Copies are excessively scarce, only two copies being known to us, one belonging to the Abraham Lincoln Association, Springfield, Ill., and the other the one just acquired for the Stern Collection.² This is included as entry 22 in the catalog prepared to accompany the commemorative exhibition which opened with fitting ceremony on February 12, 1959, on the sesquicentennial of Lincoln's birth.

Several years after Herndon delivered his lecture on Ann Rutledge, he returned to the lecture-hall to reply to a lecture delivered in 1872 by Rev. James A. Reed, entitled "The Later Life and Religious Sentiments of Abraham Lincoln." The text of this appeared in *Scribner's Monthly* for November 1873. Herndon appar-

ently took exception to many of the remarks made by Reed, who could not have had first-hand knowledge of the incidents he related. This lecture on Lincoln's religion by Herndon found its way into print in a broadside supplement to the *State Register* of Springfield. According to Douglas C. McMurtrie's introduction to *Lincoln's Religion* (Chicago, 1936), in which the texts of both Reed's and Herndon's addresses are reprinted, "this broadside is exceedingly rare, and the full text of it has been subsequently reprinted only once, to my knowledge, in a volume which approaches the original in rarity. I refer to a volume issued privately in Plainfield, New Jersey, in 1915 in an exceedingly limited edition by Judd Stewart. . . ." A copy of this volume, bound in boards and inscribed by Stewart, was acquired for the Stern Collection in 1955. Last year the Library was fortunate to secure a copy of the much more desirable broadside text. The text, set up in eight columns, is preceded by the simple caption, "Lincoln's Religion"; the over-all dimensions are 27 x 20 inches. The Stern copy apparently passed through Herndon's hands, for he wrote the following statement in pencil in the lower left-hand margin: "Mr. Lincoln was one of the noblest of men—full of veracity and integrity. He loved justice and right above all things—he loved the good & true. Herndon." In the formal presentation of his subject, Herndon presents the evidence as it was known to him first-hand; he states that "Mr. Lincoln was, by nature, a deeply religious man, and I now repeat it. I have often said he was not a Christian, and I now repeat it. He was not an unbeliever in religion but was as to Christianity. Mr. Lincoln was a theist. . . ."

A third broadside acquired for the Stern Collection appears to be unique. The caption title reads as follows: "Oration/of/Abraham Lincoln/at/the Dedic-

² As we go to press, a third copy that had been cut up and mounted in an unbound scrapbook has just come to light in the Library's collections.

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Vol. 5

tion/of the/Gettysburg National Military Cemetery,/November 19, 1863." There is no information on the broadsides that furnishes the place and precise date of printing, but for a number of reasons its printing appears to have been nearly contemporaneous with the event itself.

The version of the broadside (*see illustration*) is the official text of the address as set down in the report of the Pennsylvania Committee appointed to establish and dedicate the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg. This version varies slightly from the manuscripts in the Library of Congress described as the "first" and "second" drafts. In the broadside the word "power" is not qualified by "poor" and the phrase "under God" toward the end is included. Many Lincoln authorities believe that the latter was interpolated by Lincoln at the moment of delivery, since it does not appear in either of the two earliest surviving drafts in his handwriting, presumably written down before the address was read.

The broadside formerly belonged to Anton Heitmuller, a Washington collector, who died in 1945. A few years ago it came into the possession of a local dealer, who published it for the first time in the *Lincoln Herald*.³ Since that time extensive correspondence has failed to bring another copy to light. Typographic studies thus far undertaken have not proved conclusive, and it is not possible at this time to make any definitive claims for the broadside's precise position in the transmittal of Lincoln's text, but it is a highly interesting piece, the rarity of which seems well established.

Of ephemeral interest is a copy of the Republican Union Ticket for the State of Massachusetts in the election of 1864,

³ Foster Cannon, "The Early Manuscripts of the Gettysburg Address," in *Lincoln Herald*, Vol. 58 No. 4 (Winter 1957), 18-24.

headed of course by Lincoln and Johnson. It comes as little surprise that the name of John Greenleaf Whittier appears among the district electors. An interesting memento of the second inaugural ball, held at the Patent Office on March 6, 1865, is the bill-of-fare of the elaborate supper prepared by G. A. Balzer, the Washington caterer. This apparently rare menu has been included in the current Lincoln exhibition, and is described in entry number 181 of the exhibit catalog.

There already are in the Stern Collection a number of extra issues of newspapers relating to the assassination of President Lincoln and its aftermath. Three additional such "extras" have been secured. An undated broadside issued by the *Boston Globe* proclaims that the President is dead. An extra issued by an otherwise unidentified *Courier* announces a national calamity, and under the dateline of April 15, 1865, it reports the deaths of both Lincoln and Seward and calls for an assemblage to meet in the public square at 3 o'clock that afternoon. *The Daily Monitor* of Concord, N.H., issued an extra on Sunday, April 16, to inform its readers of the contents of special telegraphic dispatches.

Comparatively few books have been added to the Stern Collection during the year. Most of these are foreign translations of books about Lincoln, and they are too numerous to mention here. One volume, however, is of more than passing interest. This is an inscribed copy of the *Life and Poems of John Howard Bryant* (1894), by the brother of William Cullen Bryant. As a delegate to the Republican Convention that nominated Lincoln, he became well known to the President, who appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Illinois. Later in his life he was to be invited to read a poem at the final dedication of the Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Ill.,

April 15, 1884. It was not a very good poem that he composed for the occasion, but Bryant was 77 at the time, and he had never himself achieved any recognition as a poet.

During the year more than 60 prints, song sheets, envelopes, and other pieces relating to Lincoln or his era have been acquired. Several of these, including one of "Mrs. Lincoln," and the lithograph by Sage Sons & Co. entitled "Funeral Car, used upon the occasion of the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln at Buffalo April 19th and at the reception of his remains April 27th 1865," are unusual in subject matter and are not common.

Mr. Stern has presented a number of books, broadsides, and pictures as well as a few autographs for addition to the collection. One volume of contemporary cartes-de-visite contains portraits of Lincoln, Hamlin, Seward, Chase, a number of Union generals, Jefferson Davis, John Wilkes Booth, Lee, Stonewall Jackson, American literary figures, and a few world

notables. Several of the photographs and one lithograph of Lincoln have been suitably framed with Lincoln holographs. One letter, dated July 13, 1860, was written in response to a request for his autograph. Another holograph, framed with the cartes-de-visite of General Burnside and Lincoln, reads: "Please send me a copy of Gen. Burnside's report, telegraphed early this morning. A. Lincoln. Dec. 22, 1862." An official document signed "Abraham Lincoln" and dated July 3, 1863, assigns 1,968 as the quota of troops to be furnished by the State of New Hampshire. Framed with the lithograph by S. J. Woolf is a note reading: "Let this man take the oath of Dec. 8, 1863 & be discharged. A. Lincoln March 7, 1865." This was written three days after he had been inaugurated President for the second time and barely a month before his assassination.

FREDERICK R. GOFF
Chief, Rare Book Division

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WHILE THE LIBRARY continued to receive a representative selection of current Hungarian books, periodicals, and newspapers, a growing number of significant retrospective materials was also procured, mostly by exchange. Among those in the latter category were reference and research tools relating to the land and people of Hungary. The increase in receipts was facilitated by recent efforts on the part of Hungarian trading agencies and libraries to develop the export of books and other printed matter. Extensive catalogs of economic, historical, and literary publications printed prior to 1945 were made available to clientele outside the country for the first time since the Communist accession to power in Hungary in 1948.

A review of the retrospective material should first mention the 14-volume 1949 census report, an official publication of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, entitled *Az 1949. évi népszámlálás* (1949-51). The long absence of this publication from the collections of American libraries, due to the secrecy formerly imposed upon all official statistical material, had created an acute deficiency in statistical information on Hungary. Outstanding volumes or parts of other publications issued by the same institution were also added to the Library's collections, such as 21 volumes of *Magyar Statisztikai Évkönyv* (Hungarian Statistical Yearbook), covering various years between 1900 and 1946, and the 24 volumes of the monthly *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle* (Hungarian Statistical Review),

issued for 1923-44 and 1946-47 (and augmented by three supplementary volumes for 1932, 1938, and 1940). Last year's receipts also included four volumes of *Statisztikai Negyedévi Közlemények* (Statistical Quarterly Publications), for the years 1937, 1938, 1940, and 1941, and five volumes of the important public service gazetteer of Hungary, *Magyarország tiszti cím- és névtára* (Official Title and Name Register of Hungary), for the years of 1940-44. These two publications were also issued by, and were received from, the Central Statistical Office in Budapest.

Among current publications, two officially issued reference manuals, and a third work of the same character issued by Hungarian emigrants in this country, deserve special mention for their reference value. *Hungary, Facts and Figures* (1958) was compiled by the staff of the official information bulletin, *Hungarian Review*, in Budapest. The Hungarian Central Statistical Office released *Hungary Today* (1958), a serviceable reference aid on many aspects of a statistical nature for the country and its people. The Hungarian Committee of New York, a member group of the Assembly of Captive European Nations, commissioned Imre Kovacs, the well-known writer on political science and economics who is now the chief of the Committee's Information Department, with the compilation of an objective reference manual, *Facts About Hungary* (New York, 1958). This well-arranged volume is the most up-to-date source of organized information material on the historical as well as on the actual problems of Hungary.

An increase in publishing activities by various Hungarian statistical research institutions and groups produced a crop of works unprecedented in value. Most of these were the work of staff members of the Central Statistical Office in Budapest and were published in the irregularly issued series, *Statisztikai Időszaki Közlemények*. An independently published 811-page monograph by the same agency's Settlement Statistical Research Group, *Magyar városok és községek; statisztikai adatgyűjtemény* (Hungarian Cities and Villages, a Collection of Statistical Data), 1958, provides considerably more revealing information than the modest title of the volume suggests. The Budapest Branch of the Central Statistical Office continued publishing its *Budapest statisztikai zsebkönyve*, the most recent volume of which was for 1958. This "statistical pocket-book of Budapest" also has a special chapter on "events in the life of Budapest," which lists important happenings in the history of Budapest, beginning with the first century B.C.

A recent, practical addition to sources already available on Hungary and other countries in the Soviet orbit is provided by the U.S. Joint Publications Research Service (Washington, New York), which, in its irregularly issued English-language reports, furnishes "detailed summaries, extracts, and collections of items of significance" published in Hungarian since January 6, 1958.

Works of description and travel include *Budapest; Tourist's Guide* (1958), issued in English by the Municipal Tourist Office of the Hungarian capital city, and *Szegedi kalauz* (Guide to Szeged), edited by Lajos Kiss and István Németh (Szeged, 1957). Both are well-organized and contain numerous illustrations, charts, and maps. In 1958 a new monographic series called *Budapest földrajza* (The Geography of Budapest) was begun by the Publishing

House of the Hungarian Academy. Márton Pécsi was the main editor of the 744-page first volume, which was entitled *Budapest természeti képe* (The Natural Appearance of Budapest), and was the product of concerted efforts by a group of geographers, geologists, meteorologists, and other scholars.

The ideological regimentation of historical research and the publishing of documentary and other materials both made significant progress during the second year after the revolution of 1956. The main teachings and attitudes became perceptible in the new university textbook, *Magyarország története* (The History of Hungary), of which the Library received the first volume (in two parts) and the first part of the second, published during 1957 and 1958. The editorial staff includes most of the leading historians in Hungary; but several of high rank, such as the university professors Domokos Kosáry of Budapest and István Szabó of Debrecen (both eminent scholars and idols of the younger generation of researchers as well as of their own students), who had been suspended from their positions, were barred from participation in the preparation of the textbook. Leaving unmentioned the stereotype publications of "party historians" which appear to have assumed the questionable functions of the formerly all-powerful but now nearly extinct exemplars of "party poetry," we mention only a couple of historical works which present their subject as close to historical truth as possible. One is Endre Ferenczy's *A magyar föld népeinek története a honfoglalásig* (1958), which describes the history of the peoples in the territory of Hungary up to its conquest by the Magyars in 896. The usefulness of this volume is augmented by its clear method and well-balanced judgment as well as by its very practical index. The other work introduces Matthias I, Corvinus (Hunyadi), the great

Renaissance king of Hungary (1440?-90) in the company of his contemporaries. *Mátyás a kortársak között; írások, levelek* (1958) is an anthology of historical textual material selected by Éva H. Balázs and published with an extensive introduction written by the recognized authority on the age of Matthias, Lajos Elekes.

Several indexes, guides, and lists of historical collections and publications were also received in 1958. The *Mutató* (Index) for the *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények* (Military Historical Publications) covers the first 44 volumes of this important periodical, published in the years 1883-1943. This 311-page volume has, besides the usual alphabetical and chronological indexes, a number of special indexes for historical, personal, and place names, maps, sketches and other types of illustrative material. It was compiled by the Military Science Library in Budapest under the editorship of József Kovalcsik and was published by the Institute of Military History (1956).

Turning one's attention to the political literature on both domestic and foreign affairs, one finds a multiplicity of government pamphlets, popular and serious documentary publications, analyzing the present problems of the country. A printed collection of policy reports, *Erősítsük pártunk egységét, a munkáshatalom, szocialista építőmunkánk alapját* (1957), prepared for the first national meeting of the new party, called for the strengthening of party unity, "the basis of the workers' power and socialist construction." It was followed by a collection of texts of campaign speeches delivered by several members of the government, *Az 1956 október-novemberi ellenforradalom a marxizmus-leninizmus fényében* (1957-58), giving "Marxist-Leninist explanations" for the developments in Hungary in October and November 1956. The government also published a "White Book," *The Counter-*

Revolutionary Forces in the October Events in Hungary (1957-58). This four-volume publication presents a broad variety of Communist propaganda in connection with that event. Volume 5, which was issued at a later date and is generally regarded as a different work, appeared under the title *The Counter-Revolutionary Conspiracy of Imre Nagy and His Accomplices* (1958). This thin, 169-page volume is designed to explain the execution of former Premier Imre Nagy and his associates and to create a higher degree of confidence in the Kremlin and its system in Hungary. The reaction of the world to the events in Hungary is expressed in numerous publications, ranging from official releases of agencies of the United Nations and foreign governments to publications of political forums and cultural and charity organizations. The most authoritative volume of select studies on the nature of Communism in Hungary, *This is Communist Hungary* (Chicago, 1958) was written by a group of Hungarian refugees, edited by Robert Finley Delaney, and published with a skillfully written description of the Hungarian revolutionary development by the late John MacCormack, former *New York Times* correspondent in Vienna.

In the field of economics, the Library's receipts developed satisfactorily. A trade catalog, edited by István Pálos and published under the title *Vállalati címtár* (1957), furnishes a good reference manual, listing all units and companies of the Hungarian manufacturing industries and, as a supplement, presenting a list of their products. Sándor Ausch undertook the task of analyzing the "greatest inflation of all times" in his *Az 1945-46. évi infláció és stabilizáció* (1958). The inflation, brought into being after World War II, is treated by the author with the main objective of proving the correctness and sincerity of an economic policy which, according to his

introduction, was adopted by the Hungarian Communist Party and was carried into effect with the support of the masses. More recent economic phenomena are treated or documented in a series of publications of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, such as *Adatok és adalékok a népgazdaság fejlődésének tanulmányozásához* (Data on and Contributions to the Study of the Development of the National Economy); 1949-1955; *Belkereskedelmi adatok* (Domestic Trade Data); 1950-1956; *Az országos állatszámllás eredménye, 1957, március 1* (Results of the National Animal Census of March 1, 1957); and *A szocialista mezőgazdasági üzemek működése, 1956* (Operations of Socialist Agricultural Enterprises, 1956), all published in 1957. Hungarian wine is discussed in Zoltán Halász' *Das Buch vom Ungarwein* (1958), illustrated by Miklós Győry. The author elaborates upon the historical roots and forms of viniculture in Hungary, its geographical aspects, and methods of production.

Among a very few publications on social problems, the best is a 90-page volume of statistical data on the households of 5,000 families in 1956, compiled by the Central Statistical Office and entitled *Ötezer család 1956, évi háztartási feljegyzései* (1957). A 1955 report on the activities of the State Institute of Hygiene during the years 1948-54, prepared by József Takó and entitled *Az Országos Közegészségügyi Intézet működése az 1948-1954, években*, was also received. A noteworthy survey of the population problem of Hungary, the work of Jacob S. Siegel and a team of researchers in the United States Bureau of the Census, was published as number 9 in the Bureau's International Population Statistics Reports, Series P-90, under the title *The Population of Hungary* (1958).

Cultural affairs are the subject of an increasing number of important Hungarian publications. *Az új magyar könyvkiadás*

tíz éve (Ten Years of the New Hungarian Book Publishing), 1956, edited by János Bak, is a revealing source of information on Hungarian book-production during the years 1945-55 and the publishing and printing industry in general. The texts of the numerous tables are also in French and Russian. *Felsőoktatási intézmények gazdálkodása* (1956), compiled by several research teams in two volumes, was published under the direction of the Minister of Education. This manual describes the system of economic administration of Hungarian universities and colleges. A selected bibliography on postwar adult education in Hungary is provided in *A magyar népművelés tíz éve, 1945-1954; válogatott bibliográfia* (1957). The two-volume bibliography was prepared by the Main Department of Adult Education in the Ministry of Adult Education. It lists monographs as well as periodical articles. A recent summary of Hungarian educational and cultural policy is given by Peter Sager in *Die Schul- und Wissenschaftspolitik der Ungarischen Volksrepublik 1945-1956*, as the first in the new subseries called "Materialien" of the *Schriftenreihe der Osteuropa-Bibliothek* (Bern, 1958).

In the group of works described as philosophy and psychology, the publication of *A különösség mint esztétikai kategória* (Peculiarity as an Aesthetic Category), 1958, by György Lukács, a former associate of revolutionary Premier Imre Nagy, was noted as a remarkable event.

In the category of reference works on science and technology, the third volume of Margit Gáspár's *A magyar kémiai irodalom bibliográfiája* (Bibliography of Hungarian Literature on Chemistry) was published in 1958; the whole work covers the period 1901-55. The Library also received, in both Hungarian and German, István Terts' *A magyar talajtani irodalom bibliográfiája—Bibliographie der ungarischen bodenkundlichen Literatur, 1914-*

1953, published by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1957.

Hungarian linguists published several notable works in the field of Finno-Ugrian linguistics. Outstanding among them is Ödön Beke's *Mari szövegek-Tscheremissische Texte* (1957), the first volume of which was published by the Hungarian Academy; it contains, translated into both Hungarian and German, linguistic textual material of the Mari language. A valuable contribution to the history of Hungarian lexicography is László Gáldi's *A magyar szótáriródalom a felvilágosodás korában és a reformkorban* (1957), published by the Budapest Academy with a summary in German. It describes and analyzes Hungarian lexicographical research in the last quarter of the eighteenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth centuries, including in its scope two large etymological dictionaries and several others commissioned by the Hungarian Learned Society, predecessor of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The publication program for scientific and practical dictionaries which had been begun by the Hungarian Academy in 1951 produced in 1958 as its fiftieth dictionary the 2,376-page *Magyar-francia szótár—Dictionnaire hongrois-français*, edited by Sándor Eckhardt. With its issue, the total number of copies of dictionaries published under the program passed over the million mark. The Terra Publishing House released two interesting dictionaries: *Magyar-spanyol szótár* (Hungarian-Spanish Dictionary), edited by László Gáldi, and *Lengyel-magyar szótár* (Polish-Hungarian Dictionary), edited by István Varsányi, both published in 1958.

The revolt of Hungarian writers, which started in 1953 and reached its peak in the organized form of the numerous Petöfi Circles prior to and during the uprising of 1956, continued as passive resistance to cooperation with the regime. The latter retaliated in handling state prizes for lit-

erature; according to official announcements, none of the Hungarian writers was awarded a state prize for that year. No Hungarian author of rank and distinction attempted to denounce those ideas which inspired the masses of young students and workers in the fateful months of 1956. Instead, a certain impact of exiled Hungarian writers became visible: Literary journals published by émigré authors, such as *Irodalmi Újság* in London and *Nemzetőr* in Vienna, were often mentioned in Hungary's literary periodicals as well as in the daily press. The struggle of the Hungarian writers has found many appraisers. A noteworthy anthology, accompanied by an introductory essay, was edited by István Csicsery-Rónay and published by the Occidental Press (Washington, 1957) under the title *Költők forradalma; antológia, 1953–1956* (Revolution of Poets); An Anthology, 1953–1956). Among books published in Hungary, Áron Tamási's anthology of short stories, *Elvadult Paradicsom* (The Savage Paradise), 1958, an example of continued political "disengagement" on the part of creative writers, and István Sötér's *Világtájak; esszék és jegyzetek* (All over the World; Essays and Notes), 1957, should be mentioned.

An example of the currently active textbook production in the literary field is *A magyar irodalom története 1849-ig* (The History of Hungarian Literature up to 1849), by László Bóka and Pál Pándy, published in 1957, the first of two volumes planned as a standard textbook. However, the 10-volume *Bibliographia hungarica, magyar szépirodalom idegen nyelven . . . Hungarian Literature in Foreign Languages* (1957), compiled by Tibor Demeter, which is one of the most valuable reference tools on Hungarian literature, apparently could not find a publishing house, being released by its author in mimeographed form. It lists all known

translations of Hungarian poetry and adds French, English, and Russian translations of the original Hungarian titles.

Critics showered praise on Aurél Bernáth's *Igy éltünk Pannóniában* (Thus We Lived in Pannonia), published in its second edition in 1958, as a wise, witty, and lively story of the prewar life of Hungarian intellectuals. Two scholarly monographs, *Debrecen* (1958), by István Balogh, and *Pécs* (1956), by Dezső Dercsényi and Frigyes Pogány, describe the complex history of Hungary's two prominent cultural centers.

Zenetudományi tanulmányok Kodály Zoltán 75. születésnapjára (1957), edited by Bence Szabalcsi and Dénes Bartha, is a collection of writings on musicology contributed by eminent Hungarian musicians, philologists, historians, and ethnographers on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Hungary's great composer, Zoltán Kodály. The life story of Ferenc Erkel, creator of the Hungarian opera (*László Hunyady*), conductor, piano virtuoso, and composer of the Hungarian national anthem, is told in *Hazám, hazám, te mindenem* (1957), a biographical novel by György Sándor Gál.

Describing and analyzing the migration and integration problems of 60,460 Canadian residents of Hungarian origin with data as of 1951, John Kosa's *Land of Choice: The Hungarians in Canada* (Toronto, 1957) provides a revealing study of this important group of migrants to the American continent.

Several rare books were also added to enrich the Library's collections of Hungarica. Most prominent among them is a copy of the first complete Bible translation for Hungarian Catholics, *Szent Biblia*, made by the Jesuit, György Káldi (Vienna, 1626). (See illustration.) This translation was stimulated by the great success of the first complete Bible rendition by the Reformed (Calvinist) minister and

scholar, Gáspár Károlyi, which appeared in 1599. The two churches accepted these translations as their authorized versions of the Bible; they are important historical monuments of the language and they both exercised a marked influence on the development of Hungarian literary style. Other acquisitions included the epic and lyric poet István Gyöngyössi's *A' csalárd Cupidónak kegyetlenségét meg-esmérő és mérges nyilait kerülő tiszta életnek Geniussá* (Buda, 1751), the moralistic and sensuously descriptive verses of which were originally written around 1690; two volumes of the short-lived yet important literary monthly, *Orpheus*, of Ferenc Kazinczy (Kassa, January-July 1790); and the first complete edition of the two-volume lyrical selection, *Himfy Szerelmi*, by Sándor Kisfaludy (1807), one of the harbingers of modern Hungarian poetry.

First editions of the works of Count István Széchenyi, who was called "the greatest Magyar" by his heroic opponent, Louis Kossuth, were also acquired. His *A' magyaracadémia körül* (1842) proposed a liberal-minded program for the Hungarian Academy, which had been founded by Széchenyi himself. *Politikai programm töredékek* (1847) represents his last attempt to stop Kossuth's powerful progress in dominating Hungary's political life by presenting his own "fragments of a political program." Indicative of his new role in Hungarian public life as Minister of Transportation in the first constitutional parliamentary government of Hungary preceding the outbreak of the 1848 revolution is Széchenyi's *Véleményes jelentés a Tisza szabályozási ügy fejlődéséről* (Pozsony, 1848), in which he made known his report and suggestions regarding the progress of the regulation of the Tisza River, an important undertaking which he had suggested many years previously.

ELEMER BAKO

Slavic and Central European Division

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SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Checklist of Hearings Before Congressional Committees Through the Sixty-seventh Congress. Part VIII. Compiled by Harold O. Thomen. 1958. 171 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.50 a copy.

Classification Schedule. Class E-F. History - America. Third edition, 1958. 607 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$4.25 a copy.

Estonia: A Selected Bibliography. Compiled by Salme Kuri. 1958. 74 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 75 cents a copy.

The Illinois Political Campaign of 1858. A facsimile of the printer's copy of his debates with Senator Stephen Arnold Douglas as edited and prepared for press by Abraham Lincoln. Introduction by David C. Mearns. 1958. 212 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$10 a copy. (Checks should be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States; this publication cannot be charged to established accounts in the Card Division.) This new publication in the Library's facsimile program reproduces in exact facsimile by the collotype process the printer's copy of what Carl Sandburg once described as being "the manuscript of the only book that Lincoln wrote or edited or prepared for publication." It is a record of Mr. Lincoln's celebrated debates with Stephen Arnold Douglas in a Senatorial campaign in which the issue was the extension of slavery and as a consequence of which Mr. Lincoln lost an election but won a national audience.

A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress. Vol. 5, Titles 5325-7623, with bibliographical notes. Compiled by Clara Egli LeGear. (A continuation of four volumes by Philip Lee Phillips.) 1958. 666 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$5.25 a copy. This is the first of a num-

ber of volumes that will bring up to date the published record of the Library's holdings of geographical atlases. Subsequent volumes, now being prepared for the press, will cover Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania, and the Americas, and an integrated author list and index for the complete work is also contemplated.

Marketing Maps of the United States: An Annotated Bibliography. Third revised edition. Compiled by Walter W. Ristow. 1958. 147 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.15 a copy.

Registers of manuscript collections in the Library of Congress:

Booker T. Washington. 1958. 105 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 80 cents a copy.

Charles Joseph Bonaparte. 1958. 20 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 30 cents a copy.

Emory Scott Land. 1958. 7 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 30 cents a copy.

Wendell Berge. 1958. 12 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 30 cents a copy.

This is a new series of guides to representative collections acquired for the Manuscript Division in recent years.

Serial Publications of the Soviet Union, 1939-1957: A Bibliographic Checklist. Compiled by Rudolf Smits. 1958. 459 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$2.75 a copy. This publication is a greatly expanded as well as an up-to-date edition of a preliminary checklist, *Serial Publications of the Soviet Union, 1939-1951*, issued nearly 7 years ago. The work attempts to include all government and nonofficial serial publications appearing in the Soviet Union in 1939 or later at regular or irregular intervals in all except oriental languages.

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